

THE CITIZEN

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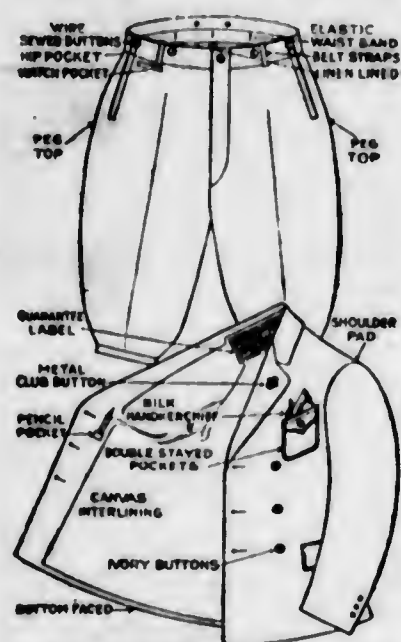
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No. 39

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R. R. COYLE

PREVENTION OF CRIME—SECOND STEP

The first step—*Prenatal influence*. The first word, the word that describes the process—*genetics*. These we discussed two weeks ago. We are now to take up the second step and the second word—the process word.

And what are they? *Parental influence*, the step; and *training*, the word. Can any one see it otherwise? Hardly. And every one can readily see that the parents' problem of training is more than half solved, if the first step was a true step—if the prenatal influence was what it should be—more than half solved for two reasons: In the first place parents with sufficient wisdom and forethought to have a care for the prenatal influences on their offspring are equipped by the same wisdom for the later work of training; and in the second place their task is rendered less difficult by the fact that the dispositions with which they are to work have to a large extent already been given right direction. A most significant argument, this, in behalf of the science of *genetics*.

So it follows that the problem of parental training, difficult in every case, is a problem, harder by many folds, to the very persons the least competent to attempt a solution. Hence the fact that the homes that breed the criminal disposition usually are the trainers, willingly or unwillingly, of criminals. Hence the wholesale turning over to the school and the church of the functions of the home by the parents. Hence the more than *pound of cure* that so often does not cure, and the less than *ounce of prevention* that rarely prevents. Hence our increasing criminal record—our appalling criminal record.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are three classes of parents—those who willfully both breed and train criminals, those who unwillingly do so thru ignorance and those who both have a care for the principle of *genetics* and really train for righteousness. For the first class the only remedies are some regenerating processes or the invoking of some legal restraint. The second class invites instruction and direction. While the third class already has its problems practically solved.

It is to the second class, therefore, — the class that both invites and needs—that our appeal is made. We call it an appeal because we think we are laying bare the *sources of crime*, we think we see the remedy and we want to enlist thought—thought on the prevention of crime—parental influences that will prevent crime. Coming directly to the point—training—the training in the home that obviates crime.

And the first suggestion we have to make is that it takes the *trained to train*. Discouraging isn't it? Yes. But the future of our children ought to be worth the price. Children are easily led but are hard to drive over a more difficult road while we—the *drivers*—are going in an easier and opposite way. It is neither precept nor example alone that tells effectively. It requires both example and precept to train. Parents should hire to better things and lead the way.

In the second place it takes the wise, the just, the good and the self controlled to make punishment either an instrument of cure or prevention. If inflicted in anger or inspired by a feeling of personal hurt or revenge by parents their guilt is greater than that of the one punished and the "venting of their spleen" is their only reward, for the child will harbor resentment and in its turn get revenge by further outbreaks. Punishment to be effective for good must be inflicted not in impatience and anger but in calmness and in love. Whipping is never in place except in cases of rebellion, and scolding never. Scolds ought to be in the insane asylum. They should be kept as far away from children as possible. The only punishment that the wise parent will use will be such as can be found in the imposition of extra tasks or in certain deprivations—natural punishment.

And there are several principles that the world is gradually learning that all parents who are interested in the training of their children should begin to put into practice.

The first is the value of *positives as against negatives*. There is certainly too much of the "don't" and not enough of the "do" in parents' directions to their children. The best way to keep them from the things that call for the "don't" is to enlist their activity in other directions—right directions. Much of vice and crime are the result of indolence—the want of something worth while to do. Indeed in the future it will be known that "vice" must be fought by welfare not by restraint, and that our pleasures are stronger than our temptations.

Another principle that demands attention is that of *indirection*. The direct way to get children to be good is to constantly urge them to be good, but that is not the wisest nor the surest way. The best way and the surest way is the indirect way—letting goodness follow usefulness and happiness. Children, just like their parents, resent all efforts to make them good but they like to be shown the way to happiness and usefulness, and the pursuit of these brings the goodness by the way.

All this in reference to *training*—parental training to prevent crime. And we have just one more suggestion. It is in reference to the parent's conception of the part religion plays in the process. The popular notion is that all good and goodness come from religion and we think that is about true, but the great failure of the home and the parents in the matter of training to prevent crime is due to a misconception of what religion is. They mistake Doctrine for religion and say, of course, that they can't teach it. The fact is that no two churches can teach it alike and parents are justified in their determination not to try. But doctrine is not religion and parents are the best teachers of religion when they know just what it is—that its best definition is *character*.

The home can train in gentleness, kindness, purity, courtesy, or it can neglect these and allow the children to become uncouth, hard-hearted, impure, liars and thieves—the parents expecting all these virtues to be supplied by *conversion*—religion—when they get old enough to decide for themselves. They may be but they most often are not; and, if these should be supplied, that would be to invite vice—crime—in order to enjoy the privilege of having it cured.

The better way is for the parents to teach these things, thus anticipating *conversion*—thus teaching religion—thus **PREVENTING CRIME**.

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History of the English Bible

Tenth and Last Article—The Revised and American Revised Versions—The Most Accurate of All the Translations—Omissions Due to Earlier and More Accurate Sources.

By PROF. J. R. ROBERTSON

Revised Version

Our series of articles on the English Bible must close with an account of the Revised Version which is gradually but surely taking the place of the version of King James. Although the latter has a rhythm and beauty of language that has given it a firm place in the hearts of all people it must be admitted that the Revised Version is greatly superior in accuracy, and brings us much closer to the meaning of the Bible message, the thing which we should most of all desire.

Suggested in 1653

The movement for a revision of the King James Bible began quite early. It was suggested in the Parliament of Cromwell in 1653. The idea was revived in 1856 in the House of Commons and in the circles of the church. Definite action was not taken until 1870 when the Convocation sitting at Canterbury resolved that a revision was desirable. They voted that a body of their own members should do the work being empowered to "invite the cooperation of any, eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong."

American Help

The company of revisers thus provided for the work was separated later into two, one to take charge of the revision of the new testament and the other of the old. An invitation was also given to a group of American scholars to act as an advisory board, thus making the revision of the Bible the occasion for an Anglo-American bond of union in a great and scholarly cause in which the interest was mutual.

Most Careful Work

The work was begun in 1871, the New Testament was published in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885. It is only necessary to know the process of revision in order to realize how careful was the work and how great our debt of gratitude should be. The group of English scholars met every day for ten years. Only a few verses were considered at a single sitting. The opinions of all were heard and a vote was taken before any change was made in the text. All alterations were sent to the American scholars and considered again when they came back. In some cases of importance the text was critically examined as many as seven different times and was only settled at last by a vote of two-thirds of the board.

Many Changes

The rules under which the revisers worked required that as few changes be made as was consistent with the "faithfulness of the meaning." The number of changes, however, was large, larger perhaps than was expected when the work began.

ted when the work began. The greater part of these were more accurate translations of little connecting words which nevertheless often changed the meaning and made it clearer.

Due to Better Sources

One group of more fundamental changes consisted in the alteration of the text itself either by omissions, additions, or alterations due to better Hebrew or Greek sources than any which had been used in the earlier version.

Continued on fifth page.

OPENING OF SPRING TERM
March 20th

The Spring Term begins with no vacation immediately following the Winter term. Correspondence shows that there will be the largest number of students ever here for a Spring term, particularly in the Normal Department where the advantages and attractions are so great. Special classes will be formed for those preparing for teacher's examinations, and the work for those in the advanced years of the Normal Course is particularly strong.

The Spring Term of ten weeks, with a four weeks term for those who must begin farm work April 26, and a seven weeks term for those who must be examined about the middle of May, has great attractions in the way of public events, including anniversaries of Ladies Literary Societies, Debate of Junior Literary Societies, Excursion, Field Day, etc.

Old students returning, and new students coming to join the ranks will have hearty welcome.

The only ceremony is the Procession starting from Ladies Hall at 9:10 a. m.

INTERESTING FEATURES

We call attention to the last of the articles by Prof. Robertson on the history of the English Bible this week. These articles have been of unusual interest and should be preserved by all religious workers.

The farm articles by Mr. Clark will be resumed soon, but we have two columns devoted to the farm and garden this week on page 7.

The article on "Trapping on page 6" should be of value to many of our readers.

See the poem, "The Average Man," on last page, and the Sermon and Sunday School lesson on pages 6 and 7.

Read "The Prevention of Crime—Second Step."

A very interesting write up of the Danville Y. M. C. A. convention and several other articles of importance were crowded out and will have to be inserted in future issues.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

The Income Tax Amendment Likely to Fail—The President's Message—The House Program—Roosevelt Dedicates the Big Roosevelt Dam—Murphy Still Their Owner—Rumors of War.

THE INCOME TAX

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for an income tax passed Congress July 5, 1909. This was only preparatory to the ratification by the states. Twenty-six of the states have already taken favorable action in regard to the amendment and the matter is pending before the Legislatures of seven others. Nine more, or thirty-five, are necessary to make the amendment valid.

THE COMING MESSAGE

There has been considerable speculation as to the matters to be published in the President's message for the extra session on April 4th. But now the wise ones say that only two matters are to be discussed—reciprocity with Canada, which occasioned the calling of the session, and the tariff board; the latter measure falling to meet the approval of Congress during the last hours.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM

It is reported from Washington from seemingly reliable sources, those having the confidence of the majority party in the House, that the first measure to be considered will be the matter of the popular election of United States Senators. Since the requisite number of states has passed upon the matter it is said that an amendment in the form of a resolution will be immediately passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The next matter to be taken up in the bill providing statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. Then will come the reciprocity treaty and possibly the tariff board.

ROOSEVELT IN ARIZONA

Ex-President Roosevelt has passed the Arizona mark in his speaking tour encircling the Union. At a place called Roosevelt, Arizona, on the 18th inst., he dedicated the big irrigation dam, said to be one of the largest dams in the world, and his daughter, Ethel, pressed the button that started the waters flowing which will change two hundred thousand desert acres into a garden of Eden.

(Continued on fifth page)

In the Race for Governor—New Judge for Fayette—Shooting in Court House—Another Night Rider Outrage—Lexington Wants Better Train Service—Queen and Crescent Strike Situation.

ANNOUNCE FOR GOVERNOR

Two candidates have announced for Governor during the last week. The first was Lieutenant Governor Cox of Mayville who issued his statement on the 18th. The next was Mr. Edward T. Franks of Marion, Ky. The announcement of Judge O'Leary has been expected from day to day but has not yet been made, and it is widely reported that Mr. Edwin H. Morrow of Somerset, nephew to Senator Bradley, thinking that his present position as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, which was secured for him by his uncle a few months ago, Mr. Taft's appointment of J. M. Sharp being held up, is not satisfactory and he is anxious for his friends to push him into the contest for the Governorship.

JUDGE PARKER'S SUCCESSOR

The successor of Judge Watts Parker of the Fayette Circuit Court who died last week is Judge Chas. Kerr. He was appointed by Governor Wilson at the close of the week and took the oath of office Monday morning. Judge Kerr received the unanimous endorsement of the Fayette County bar.

SHOOTING IN POWELL

Rev. Nelson McKintosh of Clay City was probably fatally shot in the Court House at Summit, Powell County, Monday, by Harry Barnett who is also of Clay City. The shooting was done in the presence of Judge Benton who had just adjourned court and was stepping down from the bench. McKintosh was accused of having shot at Barnett some time before and the trial of his case was to come up the afternoon of the shooting.

NIGHT RIDER OUTRAGE

Bourbon County was visited this week by a band of night riders who burned a barn of J. C. Kelley which contained fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco. The total loss is estimated at three thousand dollars. There is no clue to the raiders. They were heavily armed and mounted on horseback and stayed by the building for

(Continued on fifth page)

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Whoever began the custom of spelling "silver" with only one "v" had no adequate conception of the horrors of a cold street car.

If the surviving aviators should hold reunions at the close of the years would they be able to get special rates from the railroads?

Two persons in Baltimore were murdered just for fun. This is another evidence that the accepted standards of humor need revision upward.

Uncle Sam has just paid \$88.50 for clothes worn in the Civil war. This is setting in good example to the men who never pay their tailor bills.

A bride of seventy-eight in Brooklyn is accused of eccentricity. The fact that she is romantic enough to be a bride ought in itself to prove that charge.

English scientists are now discussing a beer without alcohol. They should bear in mind the discomfort which overtook the discoverer of odorless limburger.

The Evansville (Ind.) man who is suing for a divorce because his wife bathes her pet dog in the dishpan is unreasonable. She might have compelled him to do it.

One thousand copies of the book written by the king of Italy were gobbled up as soon as they were placed on the market. For successful authorship try being a king.

It took 12,299 hunters to kill 5,551 deer in Maine during the recent open season. If the hunters had used clubs instead of guns they might have brought down a few more.

A woman in a Pennsylvania town found a gold nugget in a chicken's craw. Poultry will now get dearer than ever with the prospect of every hen's being its own gold mine.

Science, says an expert, will make men in the future centenarians. But it is impossible to please everybody. This news will raise a calamity howl from the pessimists and undertakers.

A New York woman who has been arrested for bigamy says she married her first husband for spite and the second on a bet. We think the joke was on the man who enabled her to win the bet.

They have accused the family fly, the night-singing family mosquito, of infecting with tuberculosis, and now they say the family cat must go for the same reason. But when the last is abolished there will come the threat of the rat with the bubonic plague germ. No matter which way we turn we are confronted with a new peril.

A physician in Washington, who evidently is obsessed with the idea of being the benefactor of his race, declares that silence is the best cure for nervous disorders in women. But with all his science he does not know the nervous sex, if he thinks a dietum like this, after centuries of offensive and defensive volubility, is going to make them stop talking.

It is said that whistling is now a fad in Washington society among the women. The pessimists, who have been unable to shock the country with their walls over the terrible deterioration of the race caused by cigarette-smoking among women, will now have a fresh outlet for their volubility and calumny. And as a result the women will, as long as it pleases them, keep on whistling.

A man in a Philadelphia theater tore to pieces a big hat which hid his view of the stage. Of course, they had to arrest him, but no one will doubt that he was a martyr to the sacred cause of our common humanity.

A man in Pittsburgh pleaded that he beat his wife only when she needed it. But, as he found when she had him sent to jail, there is nothing about which people are so ungrateful as the solicitude of others for their moral welfare.

SPEEDY PEACE SEEMS ASSURED

Proposals Which Are Hoped to End Hostilities

DIAZ TO STEP DOWN AND OUT

Taft Back from the South and Will Issue Full Statement Concerning Mobilization of Troops Along Mexican Border.

Washington.—Peace is assured in the republic of Mexico within the week if certain influences now at work toward that end prove effective.

With the arrival in Mexico City of Senor Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance, President Diaz will begin a series of conferences which it is expected will result in the announcement of a reorganized cabinet.

Minister Limantour will present an explanation of the demands of the revolutionists, and the changes in the official family of President Diaz, as well as the institution of certain reforms, are confidently expected to appease the insurgents.

In the meantime, President Taft, who has returned, will confer with Ambassador De la Barra, and there is good ground for the assumption that the troops now concentrated in Texas immediately will begin a series of maneuvers and return shortly to their posts.

All Will Be Disclosed.
In addition to this, when conditions are normal in Mexico, a complete statement of things which actuated the mobilization of the troops will be issued by the white house.

Senor Jose Yves Limantour is to succeed his chief immediately as president, his title being "provisional president." He will hold office until election is held, when regular candidates nominated by conventions yet to be called, will take place.

TONS OF BROOM CORN BURNED.

Seven Buildings Also Go Up in Smoke—Loss \$200,000.

Charleston, Ill.—Fire, which broke out in the Harryman Bros. store-rooms, destroyed seven buildings and 1,500 tons of broom corn, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000.

The fire was not under control after the Mattson fire department had arrived and given aid. The high wind blew sparks all over the city, and several small fires were started, but soon extinguished by bucket brigades.

The buildings burned include the Clover Leaf railroad depot, Big Four freight office, storage sheds and 600 feet of platform, two warehouses owned by Harryman Bros, two warehouses, the property of Wright & Hinton, and the elevator of Wheatley & Linder. Little of the contents of the buildings was saved.

STOLEN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Banker Found Guilty of Buying and Selling Them.

Wichita, Kan.—J. S. Nafziger, formerly president of the Fourth National bank, was found guilty of buying and selling stolen postage stamps. The offense is punishable by a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

Nafziger purchased the stamps from Frank S. Hurt, former chief of police. They had been stolen from Kansas postoffices, and were sold to Hurt by John Callahan, who has been convicted of buying and selling stolen postage stamps.

MURDER AND ARSON.

Son of Dead Couple Charged With Terrible Double Crime—Confesses to Part of It.

Altona, Conn.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgibbons were murdered and their residence set afire. Thomas Fitzgibbons, Jr., their son, is locked up charged with the crime.

While the son admits chopping the father's head off he claims that the father killed his mother and then he took the ax away from him, and, as he says, beat the father's head to a pulp and did not desert until he was sure the father was dead.

Railroad Bridge Burns.

Paducah, Ky.—Fire destroyed the Barlow creek bridge, on the Illinois Central, entailing a loss of approximately \$10,000. It originated presumably from hot coals from an engine.

London.—Rueff, Crofts, R. A., the noted painter and keeper of the Royal Academy, died. He was born in Yorkshire in 1847.

Up to Full Complement.

Portland, Ore.—Order that the organization of the Oregon National guard be brought up to a footing for field service have been received from the war department. A meeting of the general staff was called to plan the changes made necessary by the order.

Havana.—The international aviators began the first aviation meet under the auspices of the Aero Club of Cuba. Only exhibition flights were made.



LITTLE DROPS OF WATER, LITTLE CHUNKS OF SOIL, MAKE A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY WHEN ADMIXED WITH TOLL.

BLOW UP BARRACKS

REBELS EXPLODE NITRO GLYCERINE IN UNDER BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY DIAZ TROOPS.

MEXICO TO SHOW NO MERCY

Leniency for Insurrectos Is at an End—Citizens of United States, Held in Jails, Are Assured Civil Trials for Sedition.

El Paso, Tex.—Two heavy charges of nitro-glycerin were exploded under the barracks occupied by Mexican troops Wednesday night at Juarez, Mexico, and the buildings occupied by the soldiers were badly damaged. The attempt to blow up the barracks is attributed to revolutionists.

Two of a small band of insurgents who secretly had entered the town were wounded and captured.

Assurance of the safety of all Americans now confined in Mexican prisons is given in an official statement issued at Juarez.

Americans now prisoners will be given trials in the civil courts on charges of sedition against the Mexican government, but heretofore all insurgents, whether citizens of the United States or not, may be subject to the death penalty under summary military procedure.

The statement from the Mexican officials was issued relative to the seventeen foreigners now imprisoned in the federal jail at Cuernavaca. Fifteen of them are Americans. Pending their trials they will be given the consideration due to prisoners of war. Colonel Cuellar, in command at Cuernavaca, is suffering from wounds, and as soon as he is able to move, the prisoners will be marched 170 miles to Chihuahua to face the civil courts.

The two other foreigners are European "soldiers of fortune" who have fought in Central American revolutions.

Colonel Manuel Tamborel, military commander at Juarez, said: "The Americans have not been shot and will not be. Colonel Cuellar has so reported to us here and to Mexico City. It is the intention to give the men a fair trial. This does not mean, however, the same consideration will be given to foreigners hereafter captured."

Colonel Tamborel at first said he had been advised that forty foreigners had been captured, but later said the report was incorrect. He said he had not received the names of the Americans.

It is said the citizens of the United States now fighting in the insurrecto ranks number 600. The largest force is with Capt. Oscar G. Creighton, who has been active in blowing up railroad bridges. Government officials received orders to put a stop to the crossing of Americans from El Paso into the insurrecto territory.

New York.—The sudden departure from New York Thursday of Senor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, after a week of conferences and negotiations, the precise nature of which has not hitherto been clear, was Friday explained by the understanding that he has succeeded in effecting a tentative plan by which substantial reforms are expected to be put in force immediately by the Mexican government, and the leading insurgents, being satisfied, are to aid in restoring peace.

Frank Work Dies of Pneumonia.

New York.—Frank Work, the multi-millionaire railroad man and father of Mrs. Burke-Roche, died at his home here Thursday of pneumonia. He was ninety-two years old and it is understood leaves an estate amounting to \$20,000,000.

Hurled, Unhurt, by Train.

Utica, N. Y.—Matthew Bowers was struck by the Twentieth Century Limited here Thursday and escaped without a scratch. The wagon in which he was riding was demolished.

MAKE NOTABLE TEST

DREADNOUGHT WILL ATTEMPT TO SINK WARSHIP TEXAS.

Sheep, Cats and Pigs to Remain on Board to Prove Effectiveness of Projectiles.

Washington.—The up-to-date battleship New Hampshire will try to sink the old battleship Texas now in the Chesapeake bay, in order to carry out one of the most notable experiments ever undertaken in the history of the navy.

The Texas is to be stationed 10,000 to 12,000 yards from the New Hampshire. The Texas is to be anchored in shoal water. The New Hampshire will use her four 12-inch guns against the broadside of the Texas. The shells are to be loaded so that there will be two great tests, the ability of the New Hampshire's guns to penetrate into the interior of the Texas and the effect of an explosion inside.

The armor belt of the Texas is 12 inches thick at the water line and her citadel armor is also 12 inches thick. In order to make the tests equivalent to battle conditions, the New Hampshire, while firing, is to steam past the Texas at battle speed. This, of course, makes the problem one of extreme difficulty, but in the opinion of the naval officials it is well worth the money and possible cost.

The possible cost, however, may run up into scores of thousands of dollars. It is not proposed to take the guns of the Texas off while she is undergoing her martyrdom for the sake of naval science. The contract price for her hull and machinery was \$2,500,000.

The guns may be destroyed, or some of them, and the "target" may be sunk.

The only living witnesses on board the Texas will be some sheep, cats, pigs and other animals which are to prove the extent of the shocks in the turret or in the interior wherever a 12-inch shell may explode.

MANY ARE HURT IN FIRE

Sixty Persons Lasp From Milwaukee Factory Windows—Man Missing—Flames Cause \$100,000 Loss.

Milwaukee.—Sixty people were compelled to jump from the windows of the Minn. Hilliard company factory Friday and many were injured and burned when the building caught fire following an explosion of dust or dynamite.

It is believed that at least one man failed to escape and that the body is in the ruins of the building, which was destroyed. The loss is \$100,000.

A report was circulated, based on a statement, that the Minn. factory was an open shop, that the explosion was a continuation of the bomb outrage which began with the wrecking of the Milwaukee Western Fuel company's big coal crane Thursday night. The officials, however, refuse to confirm this report.

The missing:
Otto Klann, finisher.

The injured: Gustav Oberpat, Stanislaus Bohresch, John Reese, Franz Roschutaz, aged eighty years, will probably die; August Zeugner, probably fatally; John Kouttuy, Alfred Miller, may die; George Kraemer, aged seventy years, probably fatally hurt; Frank Gebauer, Fred Grundholz, aged sixty years; Andrew Raudo.

W. J. Bryan's Daughter to Wed.

Lincoln, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan announced Friday the engagement of their daughter, Grace Dexter Bryan, to Richard Lewin Hargreaves of Lincoln. The marriage will be celebrated early in June, the exact date not being made public.

Stampedale Artillery Horses.

San Francisco.—Four artillery recruits were seriously injured at the Presidio Friday when a passing automobile stamped the horses attached to one of the guns.

OPEN LARGEST DAM

GREATEST RECLAMATION PROJECT IN WORLD SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

COLONEL IS HONORED GUEST

Cheering Crowds Congratulate Former President to Whom Is Due Honor of Starting Project—Roosevelt Makes Principal Speech.

Roosevelt, Ariz., March 18.—And the cheers of thousands assembled today to witness the formal opening of the largest dam in the world, the Roosevelt structure across the canyon of the Salt river, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, under the direction of her father, touched the button that sent the imprisoned waters of the Arizona river rippling through the vast system of canals that will transform this sun-baked construction town and 200,000 acres of shifting desert sand into a veritable Garden of Eden.

The arrival of the Roosevelt party, who motored seventy-five miles across the desert to attend the ceremonies, was a signal for wild hilarity among those assembled to witness the event. The cheering crowds pressed about the little group of prominent state and government officials to offer thanks and congratulations to the colonel, to whom in a great measure they owed the successful completion of the project, and he repeatedly removed his hat in acknowledgement of their cordial welcome.

These ceremonies mark the successful termination of one of the greatest reclamation projects the world has ever seen. They mean the reclamation of miles of burning desert, the termination of years of toil under the blaring Arizona sun, and the addition to Arizona's farming lands of a territory whose productive wealth will equal that of the most favored farming districts of the world.

For countless ages the principal stream of Arizona, the Salt river, swollen to torrential proportions in the spring by the melting snows of the distant mountains and diminishing to a tiny creek under the blazing sun of summer, has wound its tortuous course through hundreds of miles of sun-seared desert land that needed but the application of water to blossom into luxuriant vegetable life. The waste of this rich territory was called to the attention of Colonel Roosevelt when he occupied the presidential chair, and he, in turn, ordered the government's reclamation department to investigate.

Engineers were sent to explore the valley of the Salt river. Maps were made of its winding course and samples of its soil were forwarded to Washington, with lengthy reports. Here the reports were passed upon by the reclamation department, the soil was analyzed and the matter referred to the president, whose warm interest had given the scheme life.

All of this is produced without direct cost to the people of the United States. The government builds the great dam and canal system. It does not call upon the taxpayers, but utilizes for this purpose a fund derived from the disposal of public land. This fund is not given away. It is invested in these works, and then the people who are benefited must pay back the cost of the investment at so much per acre in ten annual installments. The money coming back is used over again every dollar being reinvested in additional works as fast as payments are made for those completed.

This in brief, is the story of the great Arizona reclamation project, as outlined by the many speakers who followed Colonel Roosevelt at the dedication exercises, each of whom paid enthusiastic tribute to the prosecution of the project by the engineers in charge and the support and interest of Colonel Roosevelt that made the scheme practicable.

3,500 JOIN EXPRESS STRIKE

Labor Officials in New York Threaten to Extend Order to All Teamsters.

New York.—Employees of the United States and Wells-Fargo Express companies, numbering 3,500 persons, Friday, joined the striking force of the Adams Express company, making 5,000 who are now out. Employees of the National and American companies stuck to their posts despite threats and entreaties of a union official.

Mayor Gaynor was astounded when he learned that his peace proposals, accepted by the men Thursday, had been overridden by the Jersey City men at a midnight conference.

Many drivers ordered out in the sympathetic strike were largely dissatisfied with the turn of affairs.

Should the general teamsters' walk-out be ordered, as threatened, labor men say it would be the greatest strike called in this section.

Fighter Drops Dead in Ring.

New York.—Tale advice received here Friday told of the death in the ring of the National Sporting club of London of Tom Dooey, a well-known English middleweight boxer. He dropped dead of heart disease at the opening of a bout.

Fire Destroys Ball Park.

Washington.—Fire practically wiped out the grandstand and bleachers of the American league baseball park Friday. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER

By PASTOR RUSSELL of Brooklyn Tabernacle

TEXT—It shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow into it—Isaiah 11:2.

Our text has not yet been fulfilled, but we believe the beginning of its fulfillment to be near. It pictures Messiah's kingdom, for which Christian people have long been waiting and praying. "Thy kingdom come; they will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—the same kingdom for which the Jews so long waited and are still waiting. Our text relates not to the spiritual part of the kingdom, which the tinsel church is called to share, but to the earthly part of the kingdom, which belongs to the natural seed of Abraham. A great mistake has been made by many of us in the past, in that we have not discerned and acknowledged the two Israels, spiritual and natural, and the separate rewards and blessings apportioned to these by the Divine promises of the Scriptures. Both are to be used of God in fulfillment of the promise made to Abraham—in blessing all the families of the earth.

After the completion of Messiah, David and Messianism, on the plane of glory, the New Covenant will be inaugurated with Israel, and the Scriptures distinctly teach (Jeremiah xxxi: 31-34). Our text, therefore, waits for its accomplishment until the last member of the elect Church of Christ shall have passed beyond the veil.

In the symbolic language of the Scriptures a mountain is always a symbol of a kingdom. Hence the mountain of the Lord's house means the kingdom of God and that royal house or family recognized by him. For instance, we read that David sat upon the throne of the kingdom of the Lord and that God made a covenant with him, "even the sure mercies of David"—viz., that none but his seed, his posterity, would ever be recognized as the divinely appointed representatives of God in kingly authority and power. In other words, Messiah was to be the offspring of David, the great antitypical David (theologian), who must "reign from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth."

The Messiah King on the spirit plane, the Son of God (and like God invisible to men, as are also the angels), is the antitypical David and the antitypical Solomon, the wise, the great, the rich. In the days of his flesh our Lord was the Son of David according to the flesh, though begotten of a divine life not tainted by any human imperfection. He was, therefore, holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners. His faithfulness to the will of the Father made him subject to all of the experiences of suffering and death, as expressed in his own words. The cup which my Father has poured for me shall I refuse to drink it? His obedience unto death, even the death of the cross, demonstrating his loyalty to the last degree and he received the high reward appropriated. "Him hath God also highly exalted and given a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, both of things in heaven and of things in earth."

We have before our minds the antitypical house of David, Messiah's kingly household, the royal priesthood divinely prepared. As a kingdom it will be at the top, above all the kingdoms of earth. Not only will this be true of the spiritual kingdom (invisible to men, as are the angels and invisible spirits), but it will include also an earthly kingdom, composed of "immortals in deed." At their head as princes in all the earth will stand the resurrected Ancient Worthies, perfected as men and examples of all mankind, by obedience to the laws of the kingdom, may attain to, with eternal life. These Ancient Worthies are enumerated in the Scriptures—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the prophets, etc., and described by St. Paul in Hebrews 11:38-40. To these belong the earthly promises of the Old Testament. They never heard of the heavenly or spiritual promises. Their loyalty will find its reward in the fact that they will come forth from the tomb no longer bleached and imperfect, but fully, completely restored to the perfection originally enjoyed by father Adam. Additionally these will have the special guidance and instruction of Messiah (Head and members) in all the affairs of unkindly. Thus as the Master said, speaking of that time, "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the prophets in the kingdom (Luke 13:28).

God's kingdom will be represented to the earth by Isaac, especially by these anointed men of Israel, resurrected perfect, who will be the special appointees and representatives of the glorified Messiah's rule.

Humanity for 6,000 years has been learning "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," his downward tendency in every sense of the word.

As a consequence, the world is losing confidence in itself. All, whether politicians or judges or governors, great or small, or one party or another, of one nationality or another—all are accused of being tarred with the same stick of selfishness. The little clerical indicates that this distrust is not without reason, and that the great time of trouble to come upon every nation (Daniel 12:1) will be the direct result of this loss of confidence.

ORDERED BACK TO THEIR WORK

Freight Service To Be Resumed on Q. & C.

BIG SHIPMENT OF COAL ARRIVED

Men Are Expecting Their Pay Checks—Railroad Has Confidence in Honor of Citizens—Dynamite Shipped Safely.

Somerset.—By ordering all engineers and trainmen to immediately report for work at Oakdale, Tenn., and Danville, Ky., the Queen & Crescent railroad will center its efforts on restoring full freight service.

Coal was received here, which temporarily will relieve the situation. The street car company got most of the shipment and travel was not impeded. Enough of the fuel was received to keep the plant and business houses in operation.

The confidence of the road in the citizens of this city, including the striking firemen, was shown when two cars bearing cards printed in red, reading, "Explosives—keep fire away," were placed in front of the station. The cars contained dynamite and gunpowder.

The strikers expect their pay checks to arrive. The men have one month and 17 days coming to them.

EXPECT DIRT WILL FLY SOON.

Covington & Owenton Railroad a Sure Thing—All Condition Nearly Met.

Owenton.—Only a few more shares of stock remain to be disposed of, when the grading will begin according to promise on the electric line between Covington and Owenton.

The work has been slow but it has been constantly pushed to consummation and soon as the remaining four hundred shares of stock have been sold, work will begin. The people of this town certainly need an outlet with the enormous amount of freight shipped into this county and the beautiful crops grown here and a large number of cattle and hogs shipped each year. The road will be a paying proposition.

When once a road is constructed to Owenton it will not be many years before it will go on through to the capital at Frankfort thereby furnishing a direct line through north and south.

HARLAN RAILROAD OPENED.

Weslota & Black Mountain Railroad Running Between Middleboro and Baxter.

Middleboro.—T. J. Asher, president of the Weslota & Black Mountain railroad, has announced that the road is open for passenger and freight service. The passenger train runs to Baxter, which is within one mile of Harlan.

The railroad company is under contract to run trains into the town by April 23 and it is almost certain the line will be completed into Harlan before that date.

The principal part of the construction work between Baxter and Harlan has been finished and there remain to be completed two small cuts and one or two fills. This work is now being pushed to completion.

BLOODSHED IN STRIKE.

Deputy Sheriffs Killed—Physicians Accompany All Trains.

Somerset.—The strike of the firemen on the Queen & Crescent route of the Somerset railway reached a crisis here and engineers and trainmen are refusing to go out for fear of being shot by supposed sympathizers of the strikers along the route between here and Glen Mary, Tenn., as ten men are reported killed.

Physicians are carried on all trains for emergency cases.

Stewart.—H. M. Hollaway, deputy sheriff, was shot and killed while guarding the Q. & C. coal chutes. He was shot from ambush. Deputy Sheriff Lewis was also killed at the same time.

CARLISLE GETS CONVENTION.

Carlisle.—It is announced that the 1911 convention of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and the Little Schools of the Christian church in the eighth district of Kentucky will be held in this city May 17, 18 and 19. The district is composed of the counties of Boone, Clark, Montgomery, Bath, Harrison, Nicholas and others in this section. There will be a large attendance of delegates from every church of the district.

Chapmanville.—Chas. Webster, the father of Emma Jane Scott, 14, who can away with Ed Scott about 10 days ago, and was taken from her husband by Webster when boarding a train for Florida, has brought his daughter home.

Shelbyville.—Mrs. Annand J. White, the widow of Joseph S. White, a section foreman killed by a C. & O. train, February 21, died suit against the Louisville & Nashville and the Chesapeake & Ohio to recover damages in the sum of \$20,000.

IMPROVEMENT ORDERED.

Lincoln Way to Be Made into a Boulevard.

Elizabethtown.—The Hardin county fiscal court has taken definite steps to improve the "Lincoln Way," on the E. & N. pike.

County Surveyor J. P. McNary has been authorized to survey the pike from West Point, the northern limit of the county, to Upton, the southern limit, and to have all obstructions, such as telephone poles, fences and buildings moved from the right-of-way, thirty feet from the center of the highway.

The court has also instructed County Attorney J. W. Lloyd to take active steps toward building the Salt river bridge at West Point and to take legal action if necessary.

Hardin county has already been improving the pike for several years by macadamizing and further improvements along this line will be made in the near future.

"The Lincoln Way," in Hardin county, is already in a good condition.

The tract of inferior road and the lack of a bridge across Salt river are the only drawbacks to making "The Lincoln Way" one of the longest automobile routes in the United States, as there are excellent roads from the East to Louisville and from Nashville to Chattanooga and Atlanta, Ga.

"The Lincoln Way" would also furnish an excellent trolley route from Louisville to the Lincoln Park, the Mammoth Cave and thence to Glasgow, the only unimproved road between Louisville and Glasgow being a ten-mile gap between this city and Hodgenville. A traction line has been surveyed from West Point to this city and an electric line has been surveyed from Glasgow to the Mammoth Cave, to the Lincoln Park and thence to Hodgenville, and the promoters of this line propose to begin construction on the road next spring.

GOES TO OKLAHOMA.

Editor J. R. Williams to Shake Kentucky Dust.

Midway.—Former Editor Joseph R. Williams, of the Edmonson Pendergast, with his family, is going to Lawton, Okla., where he expects to engage in the newspaper business. Mr. Williams was owner of the Bluegrass Clipper before it was purchased by the present proprietor, J. O. Cooper. He is one of the most popular members of the Kentucky Press association.

ONLY THE FURNITURE LEFT.

Two States Bank Seems to Be An Absolute Failure—Cashier Missing.

Stephensport.—Only the fixtures are left at the Two States bank of this place, which closed its doors. Cashier J. S. Adair is gone. Those investigating the bank's affairs have been unable to locate him. Developments show the bank was looted before the doors were closed and that the woman assistant cashier, Miss Edna Payne, who often was left in charge of the concern when Adair was away on frequent business trips, lost the savings of a lifetime as well as those of her mother, which had been lavished in the institution.

"The bank is ruined," said Orlando Smith, one of the heaviest stockholders, "and any number of my associates are insolvent. They won't be able to begin to meet the double liability bank act."

Adair, it is said, borrowed \$27,000 of the bank's funds and stockholders declare other collateral held by the bank and thought to be worthless, was obtained for the bank through him, likely troubling the original sum thought lost.

BOYS AFTER PRIZES.

Somerset.—The Pulaski County Boys' Corn club has been reorganized with a much larger membership. There are about 150 members. The county has offered a prize of \$200 for the boy growing the largest amount of corn per acre at the smallest cost. Last year Truesdale Willson raised 126 bushels to the acre and his name was heralded as one of the best corn growers in Kentucky. He won \$100 in prizes. This year's crop is expected to be much better than last.

MONEY FOR SHEEP KILLED.

Paris.—County Clerk Patton has received from the auditor of claims at Frankfort the money due the farmers of Bourbon county for sheep killed by dogs during the past year. The total amount realized from the dog tax in Bourbon county was \$1,147.20, while the sheep claims totaled \$3,336. The claims were prorated at about 33 per cent.

Franklin.—A car which reached here consigned to Gillespie Bros. has been robbed in transit of \$400 or \$500 worth of merchandise.

Lexington.—The official investigation into the traffic in votes in the counties of Floyd, Magoffin and Knott, recently inaugurated by Circuit Judge Gardner and Commonwealth's Attorney William H. May, promises to rival the revelations recently made in Adams county, Ohio.

Carlisle.—The complete assessment in Nicholas county, which has been sent to Frankfort to be examined by the board of equalization, shows only 12 diamonds were listed in the county and these were valued at \$800.

CARRIED ALL BEFORE THEM

Kentucky Poultry Wins Gold and Golden Opinion at Porto Rico Fair.

Lexington.—Poultry fanciers of Central Kentucky who sent chickens to the Porto Rican fair, which has just closed, are much pleased with the result of their venture. Fourteen trills of the birds were sent and in every class they won all they were entered for and when offered at auction at the close of the fair they brought more than triple the values placed on them by their owners when they were shipped.

The prices on the chickens ranged from \$15 to \$50 a trio, and averaged more than \$10 a bird. None of the chickens were injured en route. Those who sent chickens to Porto Rico are:

Harris Lehman, Midway, two trills of light Brahmas.

It. H. Chiverton, of Harrodsburg, a trio of light Brahmas.

D. D. Burton, of Nicholasville, two trills of barred Plymouth Rocks.

J. W. Power, of Maysville, a trio of white Wyandottes and a trio of buff Wyandottes.

Mrs. Joseph Garrett, of Ft. Garrett, a trio of black Langshans.

Wheeler Early, of Lexington, a trio of white Wyandottes.

It. L. Jones, of Lexington, a trio of white Plymouth Rocks.

Roger Harp, of Lexington, a trio of buff Orpingtons.

Advance Poultry Yards (G. W. St. Clair), of Lexington, a trio of blue Andalusians and two trills of black Javas.

D. W. Hart, of Glasgow, a trio of barred Plymouth Rocks.

FORT THOMAS DESERTED.

Covington.—With the departure of the 2d Infantry for Hawaii what appears to be all but the final chapter in the passing of Ft. Thomas will have been written. The war scare along the Mexican border seems to have been the rock on which the hopes of the well wishers of the post were dashed. A company of the 10th Infantry was to have remained at the post for an indefinite time, but a telegram was received from Washington ordering the company to join the regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. By the first of April the post will have been deserted of all property with the exception of the buildings.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Change in Plans Announced for L. & E. Railway.

Whitesburg.—It is now stated that a further extension of the Lexington & Eastern railroad from Potters Fork, in the coal fields, will be let for construction, but instead of passing down Elkhorn, as previously announced, the line will pass through the headwaters of Elkhorn and Boone's Fork, through the Cumberland mountain at Pound Gap, by tunnel, and enter Virginia via Pound and so on through Wise county.

Kentucky State News

Pound.—E. B. Robinson, postmaster, one of the best-known men of the Kentucky-Virginia border, became suddenly insane.

Frankfort.—Tiny brides in short skirts and of the giggling variety are becoming fashionable and the rage in this city. Three misses under 16 were married to bridegrooms under 24.

Nolin.—The Nolin Banking Co. has gone into voluntary liquidation. The depositors were paid in full and it is thought that the stockholders will not suffer any great loss. The bank will be reorganized.

Whitesburg.—Watson Fleming, 20, was instantly killed by a falling tree. Most of his head was torn to shreds. His brother, John Fleming, who was cutting timber nearby, felled the tree without giving him warning.

Louisville.—December and May plighted when Allen Q. Hiddle, 30, was married to Miss Curtie Sturgill, 28, after a courtship of but a few days. The wedding came as a surprise.

Lexington.—The Queen & Crescent is planning to add 50 new locomotives to its motive power. They will be of the Mikado type, with wheel base of 78 inches, which have been found suitable for the curve and grade of the road.

Louisa.—Matt Pigg, deputy jailer, was stabbed four times, and it is thought he can not live. L. P. Thompson, court stenographer, is in jail in default of bond, charged with the cutting. Thompson is a son of Deputy United States Marshal George Thompson.

Louisville.—That Louisville has a good chance of landing the 1912 convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association is the word brought by President T. M. Brown, of the Louisville Hardware club, from Washington, where he attended the organization's annual meeting.

AWARDS CONTRACT FOR JAIL.

Morehead.—The Rowan county court, in special session, awarded the contract for the new county jail to the Bluestone Co. and for the fixtures to the Stewart Iron Works Co.

Mayfield.—The two-story residence of Mrs. M. H. Landrum was destroyed by fire. The house was owned by Mrs. Landrum and John W. Landrum. It was known as the old Hocker boarding house. Insurance will fully cover the loss.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Builder of Panama Railroad

Commodore Aspinwall's Efficiency in Caring for Returning Gold Miners When One of His Steamers Was Stranded.

In 1850, following the discovery of gold in California, Commodore William H. Aspinwall, Commodore Vanderbilt's great rival in the waters about New York, retired from his great shipping firm and devoted all his time to building the Panama railroad, across the isthmus of that name, and establishing steamship lines to connect it at Aspinwall (now Colon) from New York and at Panama from San Francisco.

At enormous expense and great loss of life, Aspinwall completed his railroad in 1855, and among the homeward-bound gold seekers who had the distinction of being the first passengers carried eastward by the road was Mr. Dudley Jones, now a prominent resident of Little Rock, Ark., and the head of a large manufacturing corporation.

"In the spring of 1855," said Mr. Jones, recently, "I was a passenger from San Francisco to Panama on the big Aspinwall steamer Golden Gate—or was it Golden Age? There were eight hundred of us returning forty-niners, and a crew of one hundred men. We had a fairly good run down the coast and were about to turn north some two hundred miles below Panama when the ship, while passing between two islands, ran on the coral reef known as Quibo Island.

"When the sidewheel struck I was sleeping on the upper deck only a few feet from where Commodore Aspinwall and two or three of his old captains were standing admiring the scenery and the bright moonlight and speculating at what hour next morning we would reach Panama. Instantly I was awake and saw everything that followed.

"It was a critical moment. Had the order been given to head for the mainland, the vessel would not have gone her length before sinking into deep water, with the loss of most of her passengers. Whether Commodore Aspinwall or one of his captains gave the right order I don't know, but while the big ship was seemingly rocking in her death throes, with clouds of steam pouring from her hatches, her nose was pushed by emergency men into the sandy beach which we could dimly see lying a few rods ahead, and in a twinkling a cable was made fast to one of the big trees fringing it.

"By the time this had been done an

many of the passengers as could find standing room had rushed to the deck. The big boat gradually settled down at the stern until she rested on the bottom with a slight list to port. The gold dust was rushed to deck and piled in the bow. It was in very strong boxes, each about six inches wide and fifteen inches long, and there was \$4,000,000 worth of it. Later, two boats were sent out from the ship—one to the head of the island to intercept the outgoing steamer then about due, if she should happen to take the passage on the other side of the island, and the other with orders to proceed to Panama for aid unless it fell in with the outward bound steamer.

"During the three days that passed before the big steamer Brother Jonathan hove in sight there were no regular meals—everyone was glad to eat what he could get. There was no cooking—no tables set. A place to spread a blanket was hard to find. The water, at high tide, invaded the upper cabins, and the lower, or second, cabin was flooded all the time. Wild animals were heard during the night in the jungle. Parrots and parquets kept up a continual screaming. And all the while there was much anxiety as to what the commander of the Brother Jonathan would do if he were intercepted. Perhaps he would

carry us off the way we had come to Acapulco, or even to San Francisco. And perhaps we would have to wait till a steamer could be sent out from Panama to our relief.

"Here is where the presence of Commodore Aspinwall stood us in good stead. As soon as the Brother Jonathan anchored at a safe distance from the reef we had struck, he ordered us to be taken aboard her. It was a rush order, and it took nearly twelve hours of steady work on the part of both crews to transfer passengers, baggage and gold. It was just at dusk when the Brother Jonathan hoisted anchor and headed for Panama, to our intense relief and delight.

"At Panama, the next morning, we were quickly disembarked. The tide being low, we were landed a quarter of a mile out on a coral reef and walked into the city. That night found us loaded in cars headed for Aspinwall, the first east-bound train to carry passengers on the Panama Railroad. The road was far from being finished. The tracks were slippery, the locomotive light, and it had to be helped by a lot of negro laborers pulling at long ropes.

"I never saw Commodore Aspinwall after we left the wreck. Whether he stayed at Panama or went on with us to New York I do not know. And I never saw in any paper an account of our wreck or of the first east-bound passenger train's trip across the isthmus of Panama."

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Prophecy of Great Engineer

General Serrell Predicted Another Canal Would Be Built Across Isthmus of Panama Via the Blas Route.

Gen. Edward Welman Serrell, who died in 1906, was one of the great engineers of the United States. He was associated with some of the most important and difficult engineering undertakings of the time between the early forties and 20 years after the Civil war.

In the latter years of his life, which was much occupied with his pet project of building a ship canal across the isthmus of Panama along what is called the San Blas route, which lay some miles nearer the South American continent than the Panama canal, he projected his canal from the Gulf of San Blas, on the Atlantic, to Pearl Island harbor, on the Pacific; and he claimed that it could be built at sea level and on a straight line, with no locks, less than 30 miles from ocean to

ocean, and not be costly. He was almost heart-broken when it became apparent to him that the government would decide in favor of the present Panama canal project.

During a conversation that I had with Gen. Serrell in 1894, when discussion over the proposed government canal across the isthmus of Panama was attracting a great deal of attention, I asked the general how he had become interested in the construction of a canal along the San Blas route, in view of the fact that, about half way between the two oceans a great mountain stood exactly in the pathway of his projected canal.

"My belief in the feasibility of the San Blas route is due to two of my earlier experiences as an engineer," was the reply. "In the first place, I was one of the engineers employed by Commodore William Aspinwall to make a survey of the Panama railroad across the isthmus of Panama so as to shorten the route between the Atlantic coast and San Francisco in California gold days. That experiment made me very familiar with the isthmus; we went all over the San Blas route before deciding upon our final survey for the Panama railroad.

"In the next place, my experience with the Hoosac tunnel, one of the most exciting experiences of my life, led me to realize how easily the San Blas route could be constructed in spite of the mountain that towers in its pathway as the center of the isthmus.

"The state of Massachusetts had authorized the construction of a tunnel under the great Hoosac mountain. That meant tunneling through solid rock about four and three-quarters miles, and at the base of a mountain some 500 feet in height. Tunneling at that time had not advanced so far as it has at present. The great problem with us was to ho sure that the two workings, one for the west and the other from the east, would meet exactly at the center.

"You can't imagine how exciting and apprehensive we were as the workmen from either end approached each other. At last one day the rocks were pierced from the east to the west, and the drills met with a deviation of only a little over an inch. That was spoken of at the time as a great triumph of tunnel engineering.

"Now, I said to myself, when I came to study this canal problem, if we could cut the Hoosac tunnel so accurately as that, we could easily tunnel the San Blas mountain, although we might have to cut the tunnel a hundred feet wide and a hundred and fifty feet high. That, sir, would be a simple question of draughting. But with that mountain tunneled in that way, any ship could pass through, we should have a perfect sea-level canal only 30 miles long, the mountain tunneling being only five miles, and good natural harbors at either end.

"I suppose that if it had not been for my experience on the isthmus when surveying the Panama railroad, and my work as the engineer in charge of the Hoosac tunnel construction, I never should have thought of the San Blas route as a feasible route. And I tell you, the great engineer added emphatically (and who dares to deny prophetic utterances?) that if our government decided upon the Panama or the Nicaragua route, the day will surely come in the next century when an inter-oceanic canal will be constructed by private capital, via the San Blas route. And whenever that time comes, let the government canal look out for competition."

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Odd Railroad Coincidences

Westinghouse Airbrake, Janney Coupler and Steel Rails All Were Introduced in America About the Same Time.

"In my long career as a railway and business man I learned that whatever the emergency might be, however great the opportunity, there always came at the exact moment resources needed to meet the emergency or to grasp the opportunity," said the late James D. Layag, who for many years was associated with prominent railways of the west—the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Big Four—in high official capacity. "I think, however, the most extraordinary demonstration of the truth of what I have just said was that which occurred in or near Pittsburgh at the time I was with the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

"In 1819 I assisted in making the first survey for any railroad west of Pittsburgh. So enormously had the railway development of the mid-west been between that time and 1868, the year of the three coincidences I have in mind, that it had become apparent to all railway men that, unless there were some new inventions traffic would be congested, since railway equipment would not be sufficient to meet the demands made upon it.

"We had just been seriously concerned over the swift movement of trains between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati—and especially because of an accident due to the inability of a railroad engineer to slow down a heavy freight train—when, one day, there called at my office a young man whom I knew, who said to me that he had an apparatus he had just perfected which would make it possible for a railroad engineer completely to control a train—to bring it to a stop within the limit of safety.

"I asked him to show me his apparatus. He did so, and I was given authority to test it upon a specially prepared train on the Panhandle between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, O. That was the way George Westinghouse's airbrake was introduced.

"About that time—within a few months anyway—there also called upon me an apothecary whose home was in Alexandria, Va. He told me that a railway accident had occurred near Alexandria which caused much damage by reason of the fact that the

ears had clashed together and were telescoped, and he added that he had invented an apparatus which would make telescoping impossible.

"It told him to show me this apparatus, and he did. I gave orders that it be adjusted to several cars and then be severely tested. In that way the Janney coupler, perfectly supplementing the air brake, was introduced.

"Yet again, about the same time, J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania, told me that he wanted me to test the new steel rail which was then being first manufactured in England. I decided to put on miles of those steel rails upon a section of the Panhandle a few miles out of Pittsburgh. We gave the rails an exhaustive test, and we decided that with a slight improvement they would make very heavy traffic possible. That improvement was made and we began to equip our railroad with heavy English steel rails.

"These three features of modern railway equipment—the air brake, the Janney coupler, and the steel rail—which have made heavy and safe traffic upon American railways possible, were all perfected, as I now remember, within a year, and were tested and adopted by the Panhandle, then by the Pennsylvania, and afterwards by every important railway in the United States. Some great prime cause was surely inspiring Americans to meet a new and imperative emergency, and I have never ceased to marvel at the results."

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That Enigma, Man.

And now women have changed in another respect, according to the London Daily Mirror. When a woman wastes her time discussing other women, but falls upon the task of discussing and dissecting her own husband, and a comparison is instituted among the women as to the ways and habits, peculiarities and faults of the several husbands. Each woman exchanges with the others her pet theories as to how best to manage a husband and "get around him." And so women are ceasing to gossip about each other, or even to care much about other women's shortcomings, in the bigger and more important consideration of that enigma, man.



Red Cross Shoe

"Bends with your foot"

That is why it feels so good.

You will find any of the Red Cross dress shoes just as easy and comfortable as the walking shoes.

Don't hesitate to select the most stylish Red Cross model shown.

Its comfort is not due to its shape or style but to its sole, which bends with your foot.

This sole is tanned by the special Red Cross process which preserves all the leather's natural elasticity.

Once you are fitted in the Red Cross Shoe, you will be better satisfied than you have ever been before with the appearance as well as the comfort of your footwear.

Come in and see the new styles. Find out this season how restful the Red Cross Shoe really is—how fashionable it is.

Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

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DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA	4:55 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

Miss Hazel Emerson came Sunday for a visit at the home of Mrs. Best Oodington.

Miss Corwin and Mrs. Ridgeway delightfully entertained the members of the Library staff last Saturday evening at their home on Prospect Street.

Rev. W. P. Wilks is holding a series of revival meetings at Oak Orchard, Ky.

Mrs. Myrtle Cawood is visiting relatives here this week.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
MARCH 25

MRS. EARLY

Boys, bring your rubber and iron to J. S. Gott on Depot Street for high prices.

Miss Ella Givens entertained a few friends at Boone Tavern, Monday evening.

Joe Parsons from Alcorn was in Berea, Sunday.

Mrs. Mat. Moody of Kingston visited at her brother's, J. L. Gay's, Saturday.

Dr. Leonard Harrison of Jackson County and a former student here died, the 15th inst.

Alice Powell lost a fine cow a few days ago.

Chrisman and Engle carry the best fertilizer, Berea, Ky.

Rev. Parsons went to Panola, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. George H. Lampe will be the leader for the Y. M. C. A. meeting next Sunday evening. His topic will be a report of the Danville Convention. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Chas. Burdette was in Lancaster last Monday on business.

Buy the Globe Fertilizers and you will get the best. For sale by Rhodus & Hayes.

Mr. W. S. Givens visited his family at Boone Tavern last Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Jones was in Indiana on business last week.

Miss Bettie Abzill went to Richmond last Sunday for a visit.

Mr. W. O. Hayes and family were visiting in Richmond, Monday.

Chas. Coyle, from Indiana, is here visiting his father, J. C. Coyle.

Mrs. W. G. Best, who has been visiting her father at Panola, returned last Monday.

The Square Deal Store has a new line of dry goods and notions which you should price before buying elsewhere. One price and a square deal guaranteed to all.

Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

From a member of the I. O. O. F. The Citizen received Monday a copy of the resolutions of the order respecting the character and worth of Robert Morgan who died March 1st, 1911, and also a short poem written by Mr. J. R. Randall. Owing to the want of space and the fact that these communications were received at such a late date it was found impossible to publish them.

Mrs. Bessie Lane and Mr. W. Low were married, Monday. Rev. M. E. Pascoe officiated.

President Frost will preach at College Chapel, Sunday night.

Miss Ella Moore returned, Sunday, from her trip in the South. Miss Ella Gay accompanied her as far as Winchester where she stopped for a week's visit with her sister of that place.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

Rev. G. W. Shepherd of Winchester, Ky., preached at the Baptist church last Thursday night and ordained Messrs. John Dean and C. W. Woolf as deacons of the church.

Mr. John Dean who has had a slight attack of grippe is able to be out again. Mr. J. W. Stephens took Mr. Dean's place at the bank.

Miss Bertha Robinson left, Wednesday, for Beckley, W. Va., where she will visit her sister.

Arvid Siler and Floyd Hatt will leave Friday morning for LaFollette, Tenn., where they will remain until Monday, the guests of Mr. Siler's parents.

FOR SALE—Work mare, six years old, sound and well broken. Price reasonable. Two geldings, coming two years old, broken to halter.

Walter Bogle, Mr. Jackson of Harlan County, of the Eighth Senior in Model Schools, was called home by the death of his mother, and has the sincere sympathy of his teachers and many friends in Berea.

Judge L. D. Lewis of the 33rd Judicial District returned to his home in

Attention, Mr. Farmer!

Why not use some judgment in buying fertilizer this spring?

Tell us what kind of soil you have and we will select a fertilizer adapted to it. We are not tied to any one grade of fertilizer but are prepared to sell you what you need and at a price that will interest you.

Yours for a good crop

R. H. Chrisman

R. J. Engle

P. S. See us before you buy.

led over a limb still attached to it and fell in front of it. He crawled on his hands and feet as rapidly as possible but was unable to entirely escape. His right leg was caught and badly mashed and broken twice below the knee.

Dr. Cowley was called and gave the wounds immediate attention. He expresses the hope that Mr. Pigg will recover without the loss of the leg.

Mr. Mat Isaacs who has been away from Berea for a number of years arrived Monday for a visit with his mother.

MILLINERY OPENING

Millinery opening, Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1, 1911. You are cordially invited.

Mrs. Jennie H. Fish, Berea, Ky.

CARD OF THANKS

The Citizen is in receipt of a letter from a member of the family of Mr. Elihu Garrison who, with his son, was drowned two weeks ago in Clay County, mention of which was made in The Citizen the last two issues, expressing the thanks of the family for the kind reference made to the character of Mr. Garrison, and also desiring that through the columns of the paper their appreciation be extended to all who have been helpful to them in their time of great sorrow or have expressed their sympathy.

FOR SALE

Fine site for a home, beautiful view. Located on water main; pipes laid for sewerage; cement sidewalk. Address Box 328, Berea, Ky.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

40 acres of natural bluegrass land, 2 1/2 miles of Berea, near pike. Good new house, barn, all under good fence. Young peach orchard, 100 trees. Clovers and grass take readily to any part of land. Everlasting spring, and joined on one side by creek. Price reasonable, terms liberal. Best bargain near Berea. Inquire at or address The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

FOR YOUR

Seed Potatoes

GO TO

TATUM'S

All Varieties

Mill Feed - - - \$1.30
Ideal Patent Flour - - 65c
Fairly Patent - - - 65c
Good as is made.

FERTILIZER

Should you want more than our own guarantee on our Fertilizers we will gladly refer you to people who have used it for years. Ours is 16 per cent Acid Phosphate and comes in 125 and 200 lb. bags.

In lots less than 500 lbs., - \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

In lots over 500 lbs., - 1.00 " " "

WELCH'S

Berea, Tuesday, from Hazard, Perry County. He was accompanied by Judge H. C. Faulkner whose practice takes him into Judge Lewis' courts. Judge Faulkner went on to his home in Harboursville, Wednesday.

Mrs. J. C. Reeve and Mrs. Robert E. Dexter of Dayton, Ohio, mother and sister of Dr. J. C. Reeve are at Boone Tavern.

The band orchestra and student delegation returned on Monday from the Y. M. C. A. conference at Danville. Our boys made a good showing there and were honored by having one of their number, Herbert L. Henry, chosen as secretary of the conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haggam returned last week from Cincinnati.

Mr. George Pigg who lives near Narrow Gap and who is the head man on the college logging force was seriously hurt, Tuesday, while rolling a log from an inaccessible place preparatory to hauling it to the mill. As Mr. Pigg and another workman succeeded in turning the log he stumbled

The Real Value of a Garment

YOU may not thoroughly realize it, but it is a fact that the true value of a garment depends on the manner in which it is made and trimmed. Good cloth with poor tailoring and poor fitting qualities makes a most unsatisfactory garment, no matter what you pay for it. The real worth of a suit or an overcoat depends, to a remarkable extent, on the class of trimmings used, the class of tailoring employed, and upon the fit.

We want you to see our \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits

which we specialize. If we were not thoroughly convinced that this country produces no better clothes at the price, you must realize that we would not constantly recommend them to our customers. Come in and see for yourself.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.



LADIES

SPRING House Cleaning time is here. No doubt you wish to cheer up your rooms with a few pieces of New Furniture, brighten up the old walls with New Paper and the floors with New Rugs.

I INVITE YOU

to call and look through my stock from beginning to end and see the great bargains I have for you. The assortment is the largest and most complete and the prices the lowest that I have ever made.

\$1500 Worth of Rugs, Carpets, and Matting
JUST ARRIVED

Before opening these I wish to close out about forty Rugs in room size Brussels at \$8.50, \$10 and \$12 and a few room size Axminsters at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 each. All other goods in proportion. Watch this space for bargains.

CHRISMAN, The Furniture Man

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE

(Continued from first page)

Bibles. In the matter of texts, great progress had been made, especially by German scholars. To this it was largely due that a revision was possible at all.

Omissions

An example of this kind of change may be seen in the omission at the end of the Lord's Prayer of the words, "For thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory, forever." Also in the passage in Luke 2: 14, which reads in the revision, "On earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased," instead of "On earth peace, good will toward men," as in the King James.

Different Translations

A second group of fundamental changes consisted in different translations, and in this respect great improvements were made in the line of accuracy. An example of such changes may be seen in II. Timothy

lars, however, were more conservative, especially in the matter of changing words and expressions now out of use into current words and phrases. They preferred to retain, for example, "which" in place of "who," "be" in place of "are" and "not" in place of "know." The ideas of the American revisers finally lead, later, to the publication of the American revision.

Phenomenal Sale

The revised version of the Bible had a sale unprecedented in the history of the book trade. When the New Testament first came out it was telegraphed, entire, across the water and published by an enterprising New York newspaper. During the first year over 3,000,000 copies of the New Testament were sold.

Spirit of Revisers

The real spirit of religious devotion with which the best critical scholarship of England and America was given to this great work may be

Y. P. S. C. E. RALLY

A union meeting of all young peoples' societies and all young people will be held in the Union Church, on Friday evening at the vesper hour, 6:30 to 7:30. John Ray Clark, the

Field secretary of the Y. P. S. C. E. for Kentucky, will be present and address the meeting. Special music will be provided.

This will take the place of the regular joint meeting held on the last Sunday of the month.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

A letter from Miss Alice F. Steelman of Chehalis, Washington, a former student of Berea, speaks in terms of great appreciation of the benefits derived from the college and calls The Citizen the best paper of its kind published—one that she can't do without. Although she has been away seven years Miss Steelman says that she sometimes has an almost unconquerable longing to return.

DR. HUTCHINS' VISIT

Rev. William J. Hutchins, professor of homiletics in Oberlin Theological Seminary, preached in Berea, Sunday night, and gave a Monday lecture to the United Chapel. His sermon Sunday night was on "Power." All the world, he said, was seeking for power but of all the different kinds that which comes from getting at the real source of power and working for the advancement of the Kingdom of God is the great thing in life. His talk to the whole student body on "A Cause" was one of the most inspiring addresses to which the students have listened this year. The doors of college open out upon the world with its multitudinous appeals, he said, and one must have a cause to which he shall yield, one that shall bind all the various tasks of life into one life-long task. "Such a cause is the one commended by Christ, the cause of the Kingdom of God, the cause of the world wide society of the brotherly sons of God. Isn't there something in each one of you that responds to that high appeal to the heroic?" He defined a knight as a man who gave himself with the enthusiasm of youth to a life of service and said that the cause that could make a man a knight was the one commended by our Lord. He then

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens. FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

dwelt on the sense of comradeship with all who were bound together in the cause of Christ. "I am astonished," he went on, "at the intricacy, and delicacy of the moral problems which will confront the young men and women of the twentieth century and cannot see how a man dares to enter into the complex life of this century unless he is working for the Kingdom of God, precisely the same cause in which God is engaged."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

MURPHY STILL THE OWNED
Murphy is still the owner of the Democratic party in New York. At his office in the city of New York even the Governor from Albany comes to pay his respects and the speaker of the Assembly, and not only these dignitaries, but the Democratic politicians of the State. Up to the present he is unyielding and says in effect that if his underling, Mr. Sheehan, is not elected to the Senate there will be no senator to take Mr. Depew's place on April 4th. This is American Democracy, liberty.

RUMORS OF WAR

The press has been bristling with war news during the past week. The American troops are mobilized on the American boundary. Just what is being done in Mexico nobody knows, but it is reported that an adjustment of the difficulties between the Government and the insurgents is being discussed with the possibility of peace. But in the face of all this, since we must have war, the papers have it that Japan is the objective point, and we are told that we

may expect hostilities in the near future and that war is so imminent that our fortifications in Hawaii are being strengthened and troops being sent to San Francisco to be transported to the island. All this in the face of the new treaty ratified without a dissenting vote during the last weeks of the last session of Congress.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

It was almost entirely consumed. **Q. & C. STRIKE**
The strike of the firemen of the Q. & C. Railway has not been settled but the company now has its trains running on schedule time. They are now receiving freight and the freight trains are running also. The railroad authorities seem to have the better of the situation inasmuch as they have made repeated offers of settlement which have not been accepted.

FAST TRAINS FOR LEXINGTON

A movement is on foot in Lexington seeking to induce the L. & N. Railroad Company to run its fast trains by that city. It is pointed out that the two trains going South could be deflected at Paris, go by Lexington, then over the L. & E. tracks, now owned by the L. & N., to Winchester with only the addition of eighteen or twenty miles to the distance and something like a half hour to the schedule. The trains from the South could likewise go by the same tracks from Winchester to Lexington and thence to Paris. This would obviate delays and changes on the part of those who wish either to go to or from Lexington.

1911 Spring and Summer Style Display

These Clothes Will "Make Good"
Their Claims To Superiority.

On every hand you are beset with clothing claims—yet there can be but *one* best. **PUT OUR TALK TO THE TEST.**

The quality of Goldman-Beckman (Cincinnati) Clothes is expressed in their creative designing and their expertly chosen fabrics—and these features augmented by a great organization of master tailors.

Isn't it logical that when these great fundamental factors are systematically united these clothes excel?

To be becoming a suit should fit well—right design and careful tailoring. To be high value the fabric must be expertly selected for the greatest intrinsic worth at the price—and the business volume must be large enough to permit judicious manufacture.

All these essentials Goldman-Beckman Clothes embrace.

So when we invite you to our spring display we have something more than ordinary to interest you. Not that we have \$20.00 suits on sale at \$10.00. But that we have here for you the highest type of clothes that \$10.00—\$15.00—\$20.00—or your price—will buy. Challenge this claim with your own careful judgment by a personal call when convenient.

Just a word about fabric patterns. For the spring season Goldman-Beckman had a few novelty weaves produced especially for their trade. Of these fabrics we fortunately secured a representative showing. Necessarily, however, this division of our display is limited—better come early if you can.



SOLD BY

R. J. ENGLE & SON

Berea, Kentucky

... MILLINERY ANNOUNCEMENT ...

We have fitted up the small store house next to the one that was burned, and on the same side of the street, about fifty yards from our old stand, where we will sell millinery this season. Owing to our misfortune in getting our stock burned we shall have only the latest and best styles. We shall most gratefully appreciate your trade and as we have a splendid trimmer, Miss Ida Martyn, who has had twelve seasons experience and is gifted at her trade we are sure we can give you satisfaction in your hat.

We Guarantee Every Order to Give Satisfaction

We will have no formal opening this season owing to limited space, but any time you wish to buy your hat of us we are ready to give you the most courteous attention. We are ready for business and can fill any order, as our trimmer is especially good at making the stylish head hats so much in vogue just now. We appreciate every order given us and our greatest wish is to please our customers first in the becomingness of their hats, and second in price. We will sell the cheapest, good style, up-to-date hats in Berea this year. Call on us at your convenience and let us prove this assertion true. Your kindness and patronage are solicited. Respectfully,

MRS. LAURA JONES

3: 16, which reads, "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable for doctrine." Instead of "All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine."

Verses in Paragraphs

The revised version altered the form of the Bible by grouping the verses once more into paragraphs, at the same time retaining the old verse numbers for convenience in reference. A departure was also made of much importance by arranging poetical passages in poetical form.

Americans a Factor

That the American revisers were a real factor in the work may be seen when we learn that over 300 of their suggestions were adopted in the four gospels. The English-sch-

seen in the close of the preface where the revisers expressed their feeling of thanksgiving, humility and prayer; thanksgiving for the unbroken progress of the work, humility for the imperfections of a task which still fell short of their high ideals and prayer, "that the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, may be more clearly and freshly shown forth to all who may be readers of this Book."

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

Now well built modern style five room cottage, plenty of water, good garden and barn, lot only few minutes walk from postoffice. See J. W. Hoskins, Berea, Ky.

YOU CAN HOLD UP YOUR BREAD

for criticism with confidence if you have made it of Cream of Wheat flour. For there will be no fault to be found with it from crust to center.

Include a sack of Cream of Wheat flour in your next grocery order. Don't take any other kind. There is only one best flour as you'll acknowledge when you come to use the Cream of Wheat brand.



BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea ANDREW ISAACS, Prop. Kentucky

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Koster

(Copyright 1908 by Hobbie-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum, of the sloop *Typhoon*, lands secretly on Heave Island, stronghold of the Mormons. He is suddenly confronted by Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and a member of the Mormon council, who tells him that he is expected. Price ignores Nat's protestations that he has got the wrong man, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Plum's visit to the island is to demand settlement from the king, Sirang, for the looting of his ship some time previously, supposedly by Mormon. Casey, the mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if Nat does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nat to the darkness, to the king's home, and through a window he sees the king and his wives, among whom is the lady of the lilacs, whom Price says is the seventh wife. Plum ends at the king's office, where he is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Sirang resolves Plum's warning of his danger. He rescues Nat, who is being publicly whipped. The king orders Arthur Crooke, the sheriff and father of Winsome, the girl who warned Nat, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum and Nat plan to escape on the *Typhoon*. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Nat's sister. She is not yet married to Sirang. Plum suggests carrying her off on the sloop. Nat approves. They agree to include Winsome, with whom Price is in love, in the enterprise. Nat discovers that the sloop is gone. He meets Marion and tells her that Nat has left the island. The thunder of a gun is heard and Marion tells him his ship has been captured by the Mormons. She pleads with him to leave the island and prevent her brother from returning. She says nothing can save her from Sirang.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

She surrendered to the determination in his voice and they moved slowly along the path, listening for any sound that might come from ahead of them. Nathaniel had already formed his plan of action. From Marion's words and the voice in which she had uttered them he knew that it would be useless for him as it had been for Nell to urge her to flee from the island. There remained but one thing for him to do, so he fell back upon the scheme which he had proposed to Marion's brother. He realized now that he might be compelled to play the game single-handed unless he could secure assistance from Obadiah. His ship and men were in the hands of the Mormons; Nell, in his search for the captured vessel, stood a large chance of missing him that night, and in that event Marion's fate would depend on him alone. If he could locate a small boat on the beach back of Obadiah's, if he could in some way lure Marion to it—He gave an involuntary shudder at the thought of using force upon the girl at his side, at the thought of her terror of those first few moments, her struggles, her broken confidence. She believed in him now. She believed that he loved her. She trusted him. The warm soft pressure of her hand as it clung to his arm in the blackening gloom of the forest was evidence of that trust. She looked into his face anxiously, inquiringly when they stopped to listen, like a child who was sure of a stronger spirit at her side. She held her breath when he held his, she listened when he listened, her feet fell with velvet stillness when he stepped with caution. Her confidence in him was like a beautiful dream to Nathaniel and he trembled when he pictured the destruction of it. After a little he reached over and as if by accident touched the hand that was lying on his arm; he dared more after a moment, and drew the warm little fingers into his great strong palm and held them there, his soul thrilled by their gentle submissiveness. And then in another breath there came to still his joy a thought of the terrible power that clunged this girl to the Mormon king. He longed to speak words of encouragement to her, to instill hope in her bosom, to ask her to confide in him the secret of the shadow which hung over her, but the memory of what Nell had said to him held his lips closed.

They had walked in silence for many minutes when the girl stopped. "It is not very far now," she whispered. "You must go!"

"Only a little farther," he begged.

She surrendered again, hesitatingly, and they went on, more slowly than before, until they came to where the path met the footway that led to Obadiah's.

"Now—now you must go," whispered Marion again.

In this last moment Nathaniel crushed her hand against his breast, his body throbbing with a wild tumult, and a host of what he meant not to say fell passionately from his lips. "Forgive me for—that—back—there—Marion—to—admitted—" It was he

cause I love you—love you—" He freed her hand and stood back, choking the words that would have revealed his secret. He lied now for the love of this girl. "Nell is out there waiting for me in a small boat," he continued, pointing beyond Obadiah's to the lake. "I will see him soon, and then I will return to Obadiah's to tell you if he has left for the mainland. Will you promise to meet me there—tonight?"

"I will promise."

"At midnight—"

"Yes, at 12 o'clock."

This time it was Marion who came to him. Her eyes shone like stars.

"And if you make Nell go to the mainland," she said softly, "when I meet you I will—will tell you—something."

The last word came in a breathless sob. As she slipped into the path that led to St. James she paused for a moment and called back, in a low voice: "Tell Nell that he must go to Winsome's uncle. Tell him that her fate is shortly to be as cruel as mine—tell him that Winsome loves him, and that she will escape and come to him on the mainland. Tell him to go—go!"

She turned again, and Nathaniel stood like a statue, hardly breathing, until the sound of her feet had died away. Then he walked swiftly up the foot path that led to Obadiah's. He forgot his own danger in the excitement that pulsated with every fiber of his being, forgot his old caution and the fears that gave birth to it—forgot everything in those moments but Marion and his own great happiness. Nell's absence meant nothing to him now. He had held Marion in his arms, he had told her of his love, and though she had accepted it with gentle unresponsiveness he was thrilled by the memory of that last look in her eyes, which had spoken faith, confidence, and perhaps even more. What was that something she would tell him if he got Nell safely away? It was to be a reward for his own loyalty—he knew that, by the half-fearing tremble of her voice, the sobbing catch of her breath, the strange glow in her eyes. With her brother away she would confide in him? Would she tell him the secret of her slavery to Sirang? Nathaniel was conscious of no madness in the wild hope that filled him; nothing seemed impossible to him now. Marion would meet him at midnight. She would go with him to the boat, and then—ah, he had solved the problem! He would use no force. He would tell her that Nell was in his canoe half a mile out from the shore and that he had promised to leave the island for good if she would go out to bid him good-by. And once there, a half a mile or a mile away, he would tell her that he had lied to her; and he would give her his heart to trample upon to prove the love that had made him do this thing, and then he would row her to the mainland.

It was the sight of Obadiah's cabin that brought his caution back. He came upon it so suddenly that an exclamation of surprise fell unguarded from his lips. There was no light to



"Hello, Obadiah! Hello—Hello!" He called cheerfully.

betray life within. He tried the door and found it locked. He peered in at the windows, listened, and knocked, and at last concealed himself near the path, confident that the little old counselor was still at St. James. For an hour he waited. From the rear of Obadiah's home a narrow footway led toward the lake and Nathaniel followed it, now as warily as an animal in search of prey. For half a mile it took him through the forest and ended at the white sands of the beach. In neither direction could Nathaniel see a light, and keeping close in the shadows of the trees he made his way slowly toward St. James. He had gone but a short distance when he saw a house directly ahead of him, a single gleam of light from a small window telling him that it was inhabited and that its tenants were at home. He crept down close to the water looking for a boat. His heart leaped with sudden exultation when he saw a small skiff drawn upon the beach and his joy was doubled at finding the oars still in the locks. It took him but a moment to shove the light craft into the sea and a minute later he was rowing swiftly away from the land.

Nathaniel was certain that by this time Nell had abandoned his search for the captured *Typhoon* and was probably paddling in the direction of St. James. With the hope of later catching him he pulled an eighth of a mile from the shore and rowed slowly toward the head of the island. There was no moon, but countless stars glowed in a clear sky and upon them like Nathaniel could see for a considerable distance about him. For another hour he rowed back and forth

and then beached his boat within a dozen rods of the path that came down from Obadiah's.

It was 10 o'clock. Two more hours he had tried to suppress his excitement, his apprehension, his eagerness, but now as he went back into the darkness of the forest they burst out anew. What if Marion should not keep the trust? He thought of the spies whom Nell had and girded the girl's home—and of Obadiah. Could he trust the old counselor? Should he confide his plot to him and ask his assistance? As the minutes passed and these thoughts recurred again and again in his brain he could not keep the nervousness from growing within him. He was sure now that he would have to fight his battle without Nell. He saw the necessity of coolness, of judgment, and he began to demand these things of himself, struggling sternly against those symptoms of weakness which had replaced his confidence of a short time before. Gradually he fought himself back into his old faith. He would save Marion—without Nell, without Obadiah. If Marion did not come to him by midnight it would be because of the guards against whom Nell had warned him, and he would go to her, in some way he would get her to the boat, even if he had to fight his way through Arthur Crooke's men.

With this return of confidence Nathaniel's thoughts reverted to his present greatest need, which was food. Since early morning he had eaten nothing and he began to feel the physical want in a craving that was becoming acutely uncomfortable. If Obadiah had not returned to his home he made up his mind that he would find entrance to the cabin and help himself. A sudden turn in the path which he was following, however, revealed one of the counselor's windows aglow with light, and as he pressed quietly around the end of the building the sound of a low voice came to him through the open door. Cautiously he approached and peered in. A large oil lamp, the light of which he had seen in the window, was burning on a table in the big room but the voice came from the little closet into which Obadiah had taken him the preceding night. For several minutes he crouched and listened. He heard the chuckling laugh of the old counselor—and then an incoherent raving that set his blood tingling. There is a horror in the sound of madness, a horror that creeps to the very pit of one's soul, that sends shivering dread from every nerve center, that causes one who is alone with it to sweat with a nameless fear. It was the voice of madness that came from that little room. Before it Nathaniel quailed as if a clammy hand had reached out from the darkness and gripped him by the throat. He drew back shivering in every limb, and the voice followed him, shrieking now in a sudden burst of insane mirth and dying away a moment later in a hollow cackling laugh that seemed to curdle the blood in his veins. Mad! Obadiah Price was mad! Step by step Nathaniel fell back from the door. He felt himself trembling from head to foot. His heart thumped within his breast like the beating of a hammer. For an instant there was silence—a silence in which strange dread held him breathless while he watched the glow in the door and listened. And after that quiet there came suddenly a cry that ended in the exultant chattering of a name.

At the sound of that name Nathaniel sprang forward again. It was Marion's name and he strained his ears to catch the words that might follow it. As he listened, his head thrust half in at the door, Obadiah's voice became lower and lower, until at last it ceased entirely. Not a step, not a deep breath, not the movement of a hand disturbed the stillness of the little room. Six inches Nathaniel drew himself inside the door. His heavy boot caught in a sliver on the step but the reading of wood brought no response. It was the quiet of death that pervaded the cabin. It was a strange, growing fear of death that entered Nathaniel as he now hurried across the room and peered through the narrow aperture. The old counselor was half stretched upon the table, his arms reaching out, his long thin fingers gripping its edges, his face buried under his shoulders. It looked as if death had come suddenly to him during some terrible convulsion, but after a moment Nathaniel saw that he was breathing. He went over and placed a hand on the old man's twisted back.

"Hello, Obadiah! Hello—hello!" he called cheerfully.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Guarantees.

Apropos of the superb additions to Metropolitan museum in New York, F. Hopkinson Smith said:

"They are good works, too. They are all good works. Not like our American Rembrandts."

"I am afraid that most of our art-lovers bought their Rembrandts too carelessly—much as Golsa Golda bought his."

"Golsa Golda, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lotta, picked out a Rembrandt at a foreign dealer's, and then, before plunking down the cash said very sternly:

"Now, see here, sir, do you guarantee this Rembrandt?"

"Yes, Mr. Golda," the dealer replied. "A seven years' guarantee goes with the canvas."

"Oh, very well," said Golsa, motioned, and he took out his check book and fountain pen."

A Modern Dialogue.

"I've hunted far and near," he sighed. "With all my heart and soul, but never have an yet replied."

An honest load of coal."

A few inches, place the trap at the mouth of the hole, and cover as above.

Drive stakes in the ground, forming a circular-shaped pen, leaving an opening in one side large enough to admit the animal. If the ground is frozen, build a square pen of sticks. Cover the pen with brush. Put the bait in the back part of the pen, set

TRAPPING IS PROFITABLE RECREATION IN WINTER

Few Hours Each Day During Dull Season on Farm Devoted to Capture of Small Fur Bearing Animals Affords Source of Revenue.

(By M. A. COVERDELL.)

Common game traps are now used almost exclusively by experienced trappers. They are easily moved about from place to place, require but a moment to set, and may be secreted anywhere desired, on land or under water.

For general purposes we find a No. 1 trap, of standard make, to be very satisfactory, (some use 1 1/4 for raccoons and similar sized animals.)

Where heavier fatter and such large animals are sought, larger traps must of course be obtained.

It is also desirable to provide some sort of small firearms for dispatching the animals after being captured. A 22-caliber revolver is well adapted to this, as any larger ball would damage the skin and lower its value.

Always shoot the animals about the head and if in the eye or the ear, so much the better, as there will be fewer holes in the skin.

The rule is that any month containing an "r" is suitable for trapping. This is true; but in all temperate climates fur is not prime as early as September. One must be guided largely by local climatic conditions in selecting the proper season for trap-

ping, and also learn that the furs of some animals become "prime" later than that of others.

If the flesh side of a fur turns a dark blue after being stretched a day or two, one should stop trapping until the weather is cooler, as blue furs bring only about half the price of prime ones.

The one thing to remember in trapping for an animal is to study that animal, its habits, haunts and food, and trap for it accordingly.

We do not favor den trapping for any animal, because the first catch may scare all the other inmates of the den until they will leave and seek other quarters.

When a den is located we prefer to trap a short distance away in the paths and runways leading to and from the den. If a spring is near the den, a baited trap near the water will be pretty certain to catch the whole den of animals in a few nights.

Always aim to select a spot for a baited trap where there are good signs of animals; then bait at a distance above or beyond the trap according to the size of the animal. We have practiced each of the following plans successfully.

To a stump or on the side of a log, set the trap directly under it and cover lightly with dry leaves, dust or dead grass.

Take a stick from 12 to 36 inches in length, thrust it into the ground a few inches, attach a piece of game to the upper end and secrete the trap.

Dig a small cavity in the bank along a stream, cover with bark, wood or moss, throw a piece of bait back in it

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Drive stakes in the ground, forming a circular-shaped pen, leaving an opening in one side large enough to admit the animal. If the ground is frozen, build a square pen of sticks. Cover the pen with brush. Put the bait in the back part of the pen, set

the trap in the opening and cover lightly.

This last is the most successful method we have ever employed, and may be practiced with equal results in capturing any of our common fur-bearing animals. Bait in short, hollow logs, with a trap at each end, is also a very effective plan.

A brief mention of the haunts, food, bait and proper places to trap for each individual animal will be necessary.

Mink—Haunts streams. Especially active around bridges, culverts and drifts. Feeds on fish, birds and all small animals, any of which make good bait—the fresher the better. Set trap along the edges of streams, two to four inches under water. Bait traps as directed. Secrete the traps in runways, under roots and driftwood along streams, where the animals are apt to pass. Disturb things as little as possible, splash water over your tracks to remove signs and kill human scent. Handle the traps with gloves on.

Muskrat—Haunts streams. Lives mostly on fish, frogs, roots, etc. Potatoes or carrots make good bait, although we do not consider bait at all necessary, and find the muskrat extremely easy to capture. Still, one must know how. Trap at the foot of slides and near the water's edge where they frequent, carefully settling some

wet leaves over the trap. Snake the trap as far from the bank as the chain will admit so the weight of the trap will drown the rat as they seldom remain in a trap long till they gnaw their foot out and escape.

Opossum—Haunts both upland and lowland woods and along streams. Eats most any kind of flesh. Easily captured by any of the above baiting. A baited or unbaited trap, dropped in a stump or hollow log, has often proved as effective as any method we ever employed.

Raccoon—Haunts and food practically the same as those of the mink, being especially fond of fish. Set traps for mink; also along logs in the water where the animals feed for crabs, fish. A trap near the water's edge, with a bright piece of tin on the pan, proves a most effective lure for curious Mr. Coon.

Skunk—Haunts mostly bluffs, hollows and upland woods. Fond of taking up abode under unused buildings. Employ the same bait and methods as for opossum. The potent (river cat) comes under the same heading as skunk.

To prepare a good whitewash, take half a pound of unslaked lime, add a cup of salt, then pour in enough sour milk to reduce it to the right consistency, stirring briskly all the time until dissolved.

One of the Best. R. Bait.

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TEMPERANCE NOTES

RAPID PACE IN TEMPERANCE

World is Forgetting How to Get Drunk—Ancients Spent Immense Sums of Money on Wine.

(By JOHN WATSON WHYTE.)

The world is nearer real temperance today than at any time in its history.

Teetotalism may not believe this, but if they read the following they will realize that the world at least is forgetting how to get really good and drunk. The men of 60 or 70 years ago were great drinkers, but for pointers on how to get drunk and spend money it is necessary to turn to the ancients.

Cassius in a certain occasion while drunk with wine is said to have given Eutychus, his choristoe, a tip amounting to \$50,000, the largest money tip on record.

Philip of Macedonia was a drunkard. He always left the banquet table staggering. Alexander the Great, his son, inherited his weakness for drink. It took him two days and two nights to sleep off a banquet. He died of drink at the age of 32.

Dionysius, the younger, tyrant of Sicily, went on spree which lasted three months at a time. He lost his eyesight through overindulgence.

Nero was in the habit of sitting at noon and stretching there until midnight, eating and drinking all the time.

Thiberius was a sincere drunkard. After becoming emperor of Rome he was drunk so often that his army nicknamed him "Thiberius," meaning "tippler." He had two sons, Caligula, Flavius and Pater, with whom he went on spree. At the wedding stage they deplored the prevalence of drink-madness. Thiberius was very fond of mushrooms, and died from eating the wrong kind.

Nowhere in all the world today will you find as many confirmed drunkards as there were among the Thracians, the Iberians, the Celts or the Seythians. The man who didn't get drunk every day or two was considered queer.

"Eat, drink and amuse yourself. All else is vanity," said Sardanapalus, the last king of the Assyrians, and those words were written on his tomb.

The Greeks were moderate drinkers until they began to copy the luxury of the Persian hosts. The Romans imitated the Greeks. Then the whole world went on a saturnalia.

In the beginning no wrong was thought of drinking, and the moralists even advised drink to dispel melancholy. Hippocrates upheld drinking and earnestly advised people to drown their sorrows in wine.

The Romans carried over indulgence to an extreme never equaled in another age. Gluttony and intemperance reigned, and huge fortunes were spent in single feasts.

Of the many feasts given by Vitellius not one cost less than \$1,500, and his reign was an almost continuous debauch. Commodus was a notorious drunkard, and Septimus Severus was no much better. Several died of over indulgence in the flowing bowl.

When Melagabalus succeeded the throne he had a biographer whose special task was to record the orgies. Forty courses a day were served at his feasts, each one of which cost not less than \$10,000. He gave fortunes to new inventors of drinks.

Apollon spent \$3,000,000 on rare wines and dishes. He went over his books one day and found he had but \$250,000 left. Rather than starve on such aittance he killed himself. Apollon discovered how to keep oysters alive during long shipments. For this he was rewarded as a demigod.

Many of the famous drunkards drank \$500 worth of wine at a single meal. At a little luncheon given to Cicero and Pompey by Lucullus, \$5,000 worth of wine was consumed by the three.

These facts leave no doubt that we are comparatively sober nowadays.

Bishop of Lincoln on Total Abstinence.

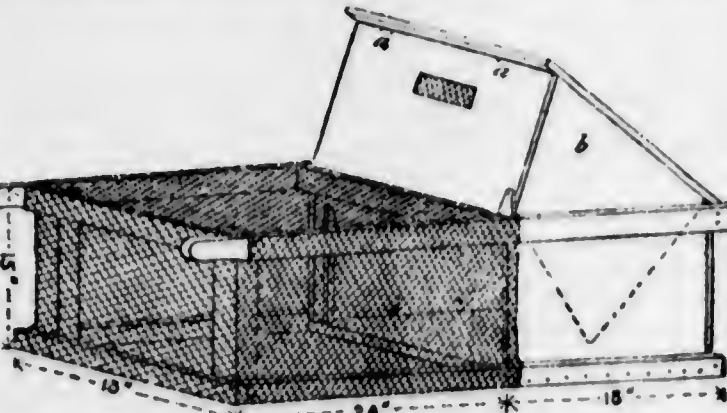
Addressing a crowded gathering of men at the annual church parade of the Grimsby Friendly and Trade societies, Sunday, August 28 last, the new Bishop of Lincoln made an eloquent plea for temperance in all things.

"Every man that liveth for the mastery is temperate in all things," the Bishop drew an analogy between the athlete's preparation for the contest and the necessity for preparation to resist life's temptations. "If you want to fight the powers of evil," he said, "you must lastly appetite and conquer fleshly instincts, you must put yourself into training. I have been a teetotaler for 30 years. I don't premeditate it, I don't dogmatize upon it, but I do recommend it. You will gain health, power of brain and body, and will remove yourself from an atmosphere of temptation."

Golems Need Recruits.

Unless the golems can recruit 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 boys from each generation as raw material, most of them must soon close. One lately in every four or five must contribute a boy in the demon of ruin—more terrible than any man or woman eating monster of mythology. Has your family already contributed a boy to this fiery Moloch or is it going to do so? If not, must not some neighboring family have to contribute more than its share? Vick's Magazine.

COLLAPSIBLE CHICKEN COOP



In the coop and run, illustrated here with the principal advantages are the easy portability of the device and the opening and closing arrangement for the coop part, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The roof is hinged to the back, and when lifted takes the position shown. The sides, b, are fastened to the roof, but not to the front. At a the front is also hinged to the roof, so that it will slide up and down.



FARM and GARDEN

LABOR FOR CORN BREEDERS

Better Quality and More Bushels Per Acre Should Be the Watchword of Every Farmer.

(By PROF. A. T. WILSON)

First, I would say, begin corn breeding work upon a small scale. I would emphasize this because you can give a small plot more attention and it is better to make a big improvement in a small lot of corn than a small improvement in a large lot. A small plot planted with the few very best ears will produce enough to provide a fine quality of seed corn for the general crop the following season.

To begin with, you should secure a few good ears of the very best variety for your conditions. If you have not already got it, it may be advisable to conduct a small variety test of those varieties which appear to suit your conditions. In this preliminary work the varieties should be planted side by side under the same conditions and a careful study of each made.

Having selected the variety with which you wish to begin, give up all others and keep the variety pure by careful selection and keeping the breeding plant isolated so that pollen from other fields cannot reach it. You can always find a spot upon the farm where a small plot can be isolated. There are just as good reasons for keeping a variety of corn pure as there are for keeping a breed of live stock pure.

For the breeding plot we should always select a good, clean piece of ground, where the corn can be given the very best attention. Don't be afraid of spending too much time on this small plot. If you use the product as seed for the next year's field crop, you will be many times repaid for the extra trouble.

Plant each two ears in alternate rows and detassel all the rows of one of the ears, to prevent interbreeding, and select seed for next year's plot from the detasseled rows.

All breeding should be towards a single, definite type. In carrying out this we must keep in mind the size, form and color of the ear; the form, depth, shape, roughness and hardness of the kernel; the covering of butts and tips; the time of maturity, etc. The character and size of the stalk and the root and leaf development, as well as the position and character of the shank, must also be kept in mind. A good, vigorous stalk may make the difference between a good and poor crop, especially when seasons are unfavorable.

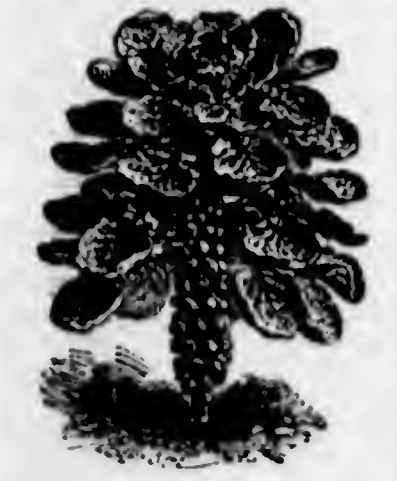
Productiveness must, of course, always be a leading interest and all barren and weak stalks should be destroyed before they shed pollen. The careful corn breeder should be personally acquainted with each and every stalk in the breeding plot and a record of the pedigree of each selected for seed in the breeding plot should be kept.

SET OUT BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Are Great Delicacy and Represent Choice Dish of Oubage Family—Allow Plenty of Room.

This plant deserves more attention than it usually receives in most gardens throughout the country. Many people do not grow it at all. The little sprouts borne in great profusion in the axils of the leaves are a great delicacy and represent a choice dish of the cabbage family.

They are cooked similar to cabbage. They are very hardy and will be grown in the north as well as the south, as they may be left out until



Brussels Sprouts.

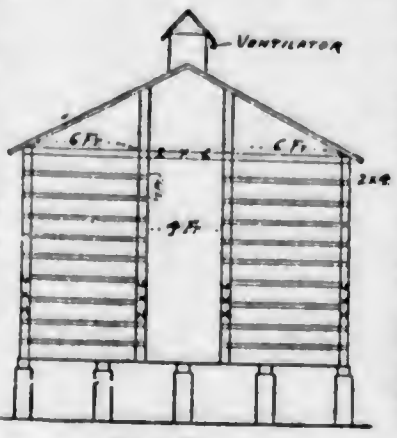
freezing weather begins. Light freezing does not injure this plant, and it is thought by many that freezing really improves it.

The plants may be started in the hot bed and handled similar to cabbage. They should be transplanted when the seedlings show the third leaf. Grow them rapidly and transplant to the open ground as soon as weather permits in the spring. Set out in a rich, moist section of the garden, and allow plenty of room. There are many varieties of Brussels sprouts, but one will have no difficulty in securing a satisfactory variety as most all of them are desirable.

PLAN FOR SEED CORN HOUSE

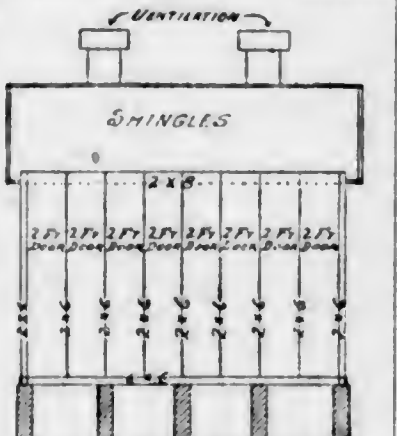
Detailed Instructions Given for Construction of Building to Be Set on Concrete Piers.

The small seed corn house shown in the accompanying diagrams should be built at least 3 feet off the ground and set on concrete piers, writes J. Dwight Funk in the Breeder's Gazette. The building is 16 feet square and 10 feet from floor to square. There are five rows of piers 4 feet apart and the piers are 4 feet apart in the row.



Front Elevation.

Five bays, which are 16 feet long, are laid on the five rows of piers. Bins answer for joists. The floor is of 2-inch stuff. The studding are 2x6 inches and are spaced 2 feet apart. The rafters are 2x6 inches and spaced 2 feet apart. Shingles are used for the roof, which is one-half pitch, and there are two ventilators in it. The studding is 2x6 inches and 10 feet long, making 10 feet from floor to square. There are two rows of uprights from the floor to the rafters, the uprights being 2 feet apart and the rows 4 feet apart; each row is 6 feet from the outside wall. Make floors of wire cribbing every foot from the floor to the square between the studding and corresponding rows of uprights, using 2x4s on which to lay the wire cribbing. These 2x4 supports are 2 feet apart in each floor. The floors are 1 foot apart. Place a 4-inch board at side of each floor to keep corn from rolling off. There are



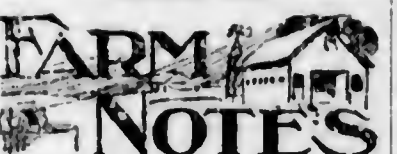
Side Elevation.

doors on each side, eight doors to the side; they are 2 feet wide and 9 feet high. Keep them open in fair weather. Place 6 inches of corn on each floor. There will be 11 floors to each side of the seed house.

Guard Against Stink Bug.
The squash stink bug must be guarded against on squashes as well as other cucurbits. Remove and destroy the leaves containing the shining brown eggs. The insects may also be trapped and killed under boards early in the spring and the young insects may be destroyed with kerosene emulsion.

Tile From Cement.

A machine has been invented which will make tile from cement. The machines are small enough to be used by individual farmers, and the cost is small.



FARM NOTES

Two garden crops a season means almost double profits. Amber cane and kafir corn are good crops for rough forage.

For cheap roughage there is probably no better crop than the millets. Corn easily heads the list as the best single grain for fattening lambs.

It is perfectly feasible to apply rock phosphate to ground recently manured.

Straw may be only a small item on the farm, but still it should not be wasted.

As a ditch filler, to prevent additional and washing, water-soaked straw is good.

Onion seed for ripe onions should be sown as early as the ground can be worked in good order.

Onions respond readily to good treatment, so a thorough preparation of the seed bed is important.

No factor perhaps tends to add more to the successful growing of sugar beets than proper rotation of crops.

The importance of maintaining the fertility of our high priced land is gradually becoming more and more evident.

Some farmers may think it unwise to use a big tractor in drawing a small load, but by wise and judicious planning the expense can be materially decreased.

The worst enemy of cantaloupes and cucumbers is the leaf blight or "rust," a fungous disease, and this positively can be prevented by timely and thorough spraying.

ELISHA HEALS NAAMAN

Sunday School Lesson for Apr. 2, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 5. Memory verses 13, 14.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

TIME—Most scholars place this event in the reign of Jehoram, the son of Ahab, king of Israel, who reigned B. C. 849-842. Others argue that it occurred in the reign of Jehoshaphat, B. C. 843-848.

PLACE—Damasus, the capital of Syria, the oldest city in the world, famed for its silk, "Stemata." Samaria, the capital of Israel, about 10 miles distant.

The miracles of Elisha were nearly all miracles of kindly helpfulness. What were some of these? Those immediately preceding and following our lesson: healing the unhealthy waters of a spring; bringing water into a dry valley for the aid of the three kings; paying a poor widow's debts by increasing her oil supply; restoring to life the son of the Shunammite woman; making healthful some potage into which a poisonous plant had been put; feeding a hundred men with 20 barley cakes and a few ears of corn—this and the preceding being in time of famine; healing Naaman; making a lost ox head return to the surface of the water.

Who was Naaman? He was commander-in-chief under the king of Syria, Benhadad II. Benhadad, who had been won in his youth and middle age to lead his armies into the field in person, seems now in his old age to have found it necessary to entrust the command to a general. Naaman had gained renown by freeing his country from a powerful foe, probably Assyria, for the black obelisk mentions wars of the Assyrians under Shalmaneser II. against Israel and Benhadad.

Honored and powerful, what was the flaw in Naaman's fortune? He was a leper. Leprosy is of slow development, and as Naaman retained his military command his malady cannot have reached a very advanced stage. It is not likely, in any case, that the Syrians observed the same strict rules regarding it as the Jews. Leprosy, however, is a terrible disease, fitly used throughout the Bible as the symbol of sin and death. The disease is contagious. It is most loathsome. It is incurable, at least in the present state of our knowledge. Sin is curable, but not by man.

Naaman was a great man, with a great need; and God prepared a great deliverance for him, as he has a great deliverance for all the great needs of his children. But it was brought about by four very simple agencies. Only inferior artists make a parade of complicated processes; the most skillful workers use few tools and unpretentious methods, and God is the most skillful of all artists.

Why did Elisha bid Naaman to wash seven times in the river Jordan? To test and strengthen his faith. The journey would give him time for meditation, for the nearest point of the Jordan was 25 miles in a straight line, but much farther in distance to be traveled, from the wading of the ravines down which it must be reached. Moreover, the simplicity of the act would turn Naaman's thoughts away from outward forms to the true God. He would be sure that the water itself did not accomplish the cure, else there would be no leprosy in Israel. And he would not, at the distance of 25 miles, be likely to ascribe the cure to the prophet.

Why was Naaman angry at this message? How was he to tell that this man of God did not design to mock him by sending him on a fool's errand, so that he would come back as a laughing-stock both to the Israelites and to his own people? Naaman had expected the prophet himself to come forth respectfully and "wave his hand over the place" and go through some mystic ceremony. The sting lay in the fact that the prophet himself took no part in the cure; that, instead of being proud to be so august a patient, he had calmly handed him over to one of his assistant physicians—to the medical skill of the waters of Jordan.

As Naaman went away in a rage how was he put in a more sensible frame of mind? By one of his servants; Naaman seems to have had great fortune in his servants. My father, said the servant with respectful affection, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it? Yes! Of course he would, and the greater the better.

What was the result of Naaman's obedience? The result that always comes when men obey God's commands. He was instantly and completely cleansed from his leprosy.

It is a shame that this beautiful story must close with a recital of Naaman's pride. We may be sure that it would never have been inserted if the tale were not a true one. Gehazi is the Old Testament Judas. Gehazi misrepresented the true religion to Naaman and the Syrian nation.

The story of Naaman has been said to be the best illustration in the Old Testament of salvation from sin. How is this? It indicates the hideousness of sin. Sin is like a leprosy, eating, insidious, degrading, mutilating, disfiguring. It is the disease most to be dreaded. It indicates the universality of sin. No rank is exempt from the curse and no condition of life. It pictures false views regarding salvation from sin. Men seek the wrong means of salvation, as Naaman was sent to Jahorah instead of Elisha. Men entertain their own ideas of salvation and want it accomplished in their way.

TRADE IMPROVES

Iron and Steel Lead the Market—Cold Snap Had Chilly Effect on Buying.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

Recent improvement in trade conditions is very slow, irregular and conservative and is chiefly in evidence in iron and steel, in which there is a larger demand for structural materials, a more cheerful sentiment as regards pig iron and better mill conditions in finished materials. The volume of transactions as measured by the usual statistical tests is somewhat under that of last year's, but it is generally larger than in the preceding quarter, while business sentiment is helped by the hopeful outlook for the crops.

Mills Actively Engaged.

Encouraging reports predominate in iron and steel notwithstanding that buyers of finished materials is on a slightly reduced scale. New bookings are scarcely up to the mark established in February, but the mills are more actively engaged than at any time since last fall. From indications it seems likely that some good-sized rail contracts will be received from Canadian railroads, owing to the sold-out condition of the mills in that country. Inquiries for 25,000 tons from one system being noted in domestic markets.

In Textiles.

Very conservative trading is reported in the primary and secondary dry goods market, yet some mills are busy, while others, notably cotton mills, are being forced to curtail production in a large way. Silks, woolsens and worsteds, linens and some other special lines show business enough to offset the depression manifested in cotton cloth.

Leather Prices Steady to Firm.

The improvement in the shoe trade noted last week still continues and further unadvised orders have been placed by jobbers who were previously holding out of the market in the hope of securing concessions. The tone of prices is now steady to firm.

The hide markets are generally quiet, but prices are well maintained on all varieties.

Cold Retarded Spring Buying.

Trade's weekly letter said: Distributive trade is still quiet, more so, perhaps, than in recently preceding weeks, because many visiting buyers have returned home to await the first indications of the trend of spring retail distribution. The latter branch of trade has been, in turn, checked by a sharp cold snap, which has overgrown a large area of the west and north, and while not sufficient to stimulate demand for left-over winter goods has, nevertheless, operated to retard business for spring wear.

Easter Hat Trade Busy.

Of the leading lines of wearing apparel perhaps most activity has been in millinery, in which the tone is really optimistic. Staple dry goods have sold fairly well, but price or tariff uncertainties are a check.

More Men at Work.

In the industries the features are a rather less eager movement to buy iron and steel, but against this is to be noted a larger capacity employed in furnace and mill than for many months past. Buying continues conservative. The railroads are purchasing cautiously and the higher prices demanded for pig iron apparently superinduced something of a lull in that market.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 16 were 251, against 230 last week, 208 in 1910, 324 in 1909, 303 in 1908 and 157 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 27, against 40 last week and 25 in 1910.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.05ad.20, do family \$3.15ad.30, low grade \$2.65a.25, spring patent \$3.40ad.50, do fancy \$4.65a.5. Wheat—No. 2 red \$3.94c, No. 3 red \$3.90c, No. 4 red \$3.85c, Corn—No. 2 white \$3.84c, No. 3 white \$3.80c, No. 4 white \$3.75c, No. 2 yellow \$3.84c, No. 3 yellow \$3.80c, No. 4 yellow \$3.75c, mixed \$3.75c, No. 2 white \$3.84c, No. 3 white \$3.80c, No. 4 white \$3.75c, mixed \$3.75c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.15ad.15, hatcher steers, extra \$5.75ad. good to choice \$4.80ad.55, heifers, extra \$5.75ad.55, good to choice \$4.75ad.65, cows, extra \$4.65ad.85, good to choice \$4.10a.4.50, culls \$3.50ad.50, bulls—Bologna \$4.35ad.10, extra \$3.15ad.25, calves—Extra \$4.50, fair to good \$3.85, common and large \$3.50ad.7.50, Hogs—Good to choice heavy fat \$5.15, common to choice heavy fat \$4.50ad.15, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$3.75, Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.75ad.4.15, Lambs—Extra \$6.00, yearlings \$4.25ad.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 14c, spring chicks 12c, ducks 14c, turkeys 16c, geese 14c. Eggs—Prime extra 16c, firsts 15c. Butters—Creamery extra 28c, firsts 27c, fancy dairy 15c. Apples—Fancy \$1.50ad.25 a box, choice \$1.50ad. a box, Carrots—N. D. \$3.00ad. dozen, Celery—\$3.00ad. dozen, Eggplants—Honeygreen \$2.50ad.30 a crate, Grapes—Malaga \$7.00 a box, Lemons—California \$2.00ad.50 a box, Yellow \$1.10, white \$1.25 a box, per lb. 10c, Peaches—\$3.50ad. a crate, Potatoes—Northern Ohio 40c a box, Florida \$2.00ad.75 a hamper, sweet \$1.50ad. a box.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the school expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 60 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	8.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45

Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.45	\$30.45	\$31.45
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00

WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00

Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50

SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75

Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss calculated by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On incidental fee, students examined before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four weeks.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
Berea, Kentucky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

OPENING OF SPRING TERM

March 20th

Opening of Spring Term, Wednesday, March 23, will bring many new students to Berea. Special classes for those preparing to teach. The Spring Term lasts 10 weeks. See announcement on page seven.

JACKSON COUNTY

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Mar. 17.—Most everybody is busy plowing and getting ready for the spring crop.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Emory Robinson, a fine boy. His name is Charley.—Monday Ward and Jack Ward bought 70 stave trees from L. J. Robinson and are making them into staves this week.—There will be preaching at Gray Hawk the fourth Saturday in March at 3 o'clock, on Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. in the afternoon.—The work on the M. E. Church at Gray Hawk is moving on nicely. The weather boarding and ceiling is contracted to A. J. Privett and Tom Smith, and they are getting along well with the work. We hope to get the church ready for dedication by the second Sunday in May.—James Drumback bought two mules and a wagon and harness from W. R. Engle for \$375. Drumback sold two small mules for \$250, one to J. F. Tinscher for \$125.—W. B. Metcalf sold one mule to Dave Carr for \$65 and bought one from George Andrews for \$155.—Burt Andrews and W. B. Metcalf are hauling staves for the Ward brothers.

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, Mar. 18.—Myrtle Cline who has been in poor health this winter has been able to visit her sister, Mrs. G. W. Johnson this week. She is planning to visit at Berea as soon as the bad weather is over.—Little Charley Cline fell from a wagon one day last week and broke his arm and also threw his wrist out of joint.—Grandmother Gayhart, the oldest person in this community, has been in very poor health for the past few weeks.—Walter Cline left last week for Indianapolis.—Olie Perkins visited friends here last Friday.—Mrs. Emma Garrett and her father stayed over night with James Cline and family last week on their way from McKee.

HURLEY

Hurley, Mar. 18.—There has been much sickness in this neighborhood this winter.—Jake Gabbard is improving from his rheumatism.—W. M. Baker from Clay County was in Jackson County last week on business.—W. R. Gabbard traded a horse to Eliza Angel at Middlefork for a fine milk cow and got \$60 besides.—F. Cornelius bought a tie raft from David Gabbard on Indiana Creek.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gabbard, a fine girl, Feb. 17.—A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gabbard, Feb. 22, Feb. 27th, a 16 pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Isaacs, and March 14, a girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bailey.—Martha Gabbard who went to Wyatt, Mo., sometime ago writes back that she likes Missouri very well and is well satisfied.—The Rev. G. H. Bowman failed to fill his regular appointment at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday School is progressing very well here.

MAULDEN

Maulden, Mar. 17.—T. C. Cart and his crew of men from Heidelberg are now on our creek branding staves.—Lee Davis after being gone from this county for nine years has returned home and will spend the summer with his sister, Mrs. H. C. Ward.—Master Denny Amys of Annville is on a visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Amys.—Miss Lucy Moore returned home, Sunday, after a week's visit with her brother, Robert, at Olin.—Miss Cora Amys has been very sick this week with bronchitis, but is convalescing.—It. G. Metcalf purchased a farm near Ethel, and moved his family there this week.—Wm. Melton is now occupying the house recently vacated by Mr. Metcalf.—We are expecting quite a warm rice for School trustee in our district. J. E. Short and W. A. Cope are candidates.—Lee Peters and Mrs. Margaret McGeorge of Kingston spent Saturday night at the home of Geo. Amys.—Jas. H. Short contemplates going on the road again this summer as traveling salesman.—Boyd Farmer closed out a two month subscription school at Tyner, Friday.

MILKED

Mildred, Mar. 18.—A. J. Browning is hauling cross ties for J. J. Dunagan.—Mrs. America Tinscher was re-

cently burned very badly while making soap. Her clothes caught fire as she was working over it.—J. S. and Thos. Dunigan are putting a piling around their garden.—J. S. Moore of Horse Lick visited home folks one night the past week.—E. C. and L. C. Moore have their tobacco packed ready for shipment.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sparkman are the proud parents of a fine girl.—W. M. Baker, the tie man, has been in Mildred the past week branding cross ties for W. K. Jones.—J. G. Morris, S. D. Rice and W. F. Tinscher visited Charley Moore and family, Sunday and had some fine music on guitar and fiddle.

CARICO

Carico, Mar. 18.—The frost did considerable damage to the fruit here this week.—John Shelton has gone on a visit to Tennessee to see his son.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Faubush have gone to Johnson Co., Missouri, where they intend to make their future home.—John Lear, our grocery drummer, was here on business last Friday.—John Summers has moved his saw mill to Mrs. Elizabeth Craft's farm to saw cross ties.—Robert Summers made a business trip to Laurel County this week.—Farms are looking very prosperous at present.—Grant Tinscher had a working and got a good day's work done.—S. R. Roberts made a business trip to Livingston this week.—G. W. Heilard was in our vicinity surveying land this week.—F. Cornelius made a business trip to Livingston today.—John Craft had 50 panels of fence burned up by a forest fire this week.—Marion Shelton of Tennessee and daughter were visiting relatives here this week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

WILDIE

Wildie, Mar. 20.—G. C. Hayes of Clark County visited friends here last week.—Dr. W. D. Laswell and family left, Tuesday, for King's Mountain, where they will make their future home. We regret very much to lose him as he is a splendid doctor.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Brannaman, a fine girl on the 11th. The baby is doing fine but the mother is reported very sick.—Colonel Menee is reported very sick.—The Odd Fellows are erecting a nice hall here.—Mrs. Joe Jackson of Tinsley is visiting her mother, Mrs. Brown, this week.—George Griffin who has been sick for some time is slowly improving.—J. R. Dotson was in Berea last week on business.—Mrs. Sarah Rucker was in Richmond last week.—Geo. Moore of London is visiting his sister, Mrs. T. S. Brannaman, who is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coffey visited Mrs. Coffey's father at Disputanta, last week.—Mrs. A. E. Reynolds has returned to her home at Livingston after an extended visit with friends and relatives here.—Mrs. Mary E. Hayes of Berea visited friends last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford of Broadhead visited friends here from Saturday until Monday.—Miss Lou Phillips who is in school at Lexington was with her mother last week.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, March 19.—Miss Kizzie Ponder of Dudley and Miss Minnie Hamilton of Rockford visited Miss Beulah Viars, Saturday and Sunday.—Old uncle Richard Davis who has been sick for some time died last Tuesday and was buried at the Witt graveyard.—Miss Pearl Linville visited Miss Lula Waddle, Saturday night.—Wm. McCollum and daughter, Myrtle, Miss Bertha Bullen and W. C. Viars made a business trip to Berea, Wednesday.—Robert Bowman of Rockford, visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bowman of Kingston, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Lula E. Waddle visited Miss C. P. Linville, Friday night.—Wesley Bullen whose foot was hurt very badly last Monday is some better.—Miss Myrtle McCollum visited Miss Bertha Bullen last Wednesday night and Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Waddle of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting their friends and relatives near Rockford.

BOONE

Boone, March 20.—Sam Lambert, railroad fireman, has recently moved with a crew of men to Richmond.—Mrs. Chry Woodall is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ida Huff at Taylorsville, Ill.—W. H. Wren left last Tuesday for Illinois, where he will probably remain for some time.—Miss Bertha Thomas was in Boone one day last week.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd of Rockford visited relatives here last Sunday.—Fas. Oldham and A. D. Lovett were at Conway last Sunday.—Hattie Poynter and L. P. Lovett visited Bertha and May Lambert near Silder, Sunday.—J. H. Lambert gave the Sunday school at Fairview a lecture on Temperance last Sunday.—Mrs. E. S. Poynter has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives in Berea.—John Wheeler of

Garrard County visited the home of J. H. Lambert on Saturday till Sunday.—Geo. Poynter has recently moved to the property of Mrs. Mary Wren.—T. S. Wren has recently moved to Garrard County.—Mrs. Lizzie Thompson of Berea visited the family of Geo. Poynter a few days last week.—Marion Poynter is sick.—Farmers are hustling their work this fine weather.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wren were in Boone, Saturday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELERS REST

Travelers Rest, Mar. 16.—The farmers are taking advantage of the pretty weather, and are making things lively.—Edessa and Ray White formerly of Quickland who have been visiting friends here have gone to Louisville where they will make their future home.—Robert Botner, the meat man, is on the road this week.—D. H. Wilson was in Idamay, Saturday, on business.—Howell Brewer of Richmond has been visiting relatives here.—Leonard Burett and family left, Monday, for Oklahoma, where they intend to make their future home.—Hiram Botner was in Heidelberg, Wednesday, on business.—A revival meeting is going on at Vincennes this week, conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Johnson and Young.—W. H. Venable of Vincennes has gone into the fur business.

Makes Home Baking Easy

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder
made from Royal Grape
Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

Hart, Nannie Morgan and Elijah Hart were calling on Miss Mary Clarkston, Sunday afternoon.

VINE

Vine, Mar. 15.—John L. Pennington is reported sick this week.—H. Poe and Miss Lucy Robinson were quietly married, March 6. We wish them a

The Average Man

Mine is a song of the average man
Who has been on earth since the world began!
You will find him kind, and you'll find him true
You'll find him cheerful and happy, too.
He's never proud, and he's never mean,
He walks the earth with a conscience clean.
The squarest fellow that God could plan
On earth today is the average man.

He loves his wife and he loves his home,
He isn't the fellow who likes to roam;
He keeps his love for his fellow-man
And bears his burden as best as he can.
He's a gentle neighbor, a faithful friend,
And will fight for him to the bitter end.
The dearest fellow that God could plan
On earth today is the average man.

The average man doesn't cheat or lie,
Or wrong his brothers. He doesn't try
To climb to glory and gain the crown
By pulling a weaker brother down.
He's always found on the side of right,
His crest is always a spotless white,
And oft as the wrongs of the world I scan,
I thank the Lord for the average man.

—Detroit Free Press.

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Mar. 18.—Sunday was an exceedingly warm day. The temperature reached 80 degrees. Sunday night a heavy electric storm prevailed. Wednesday night the temperature had dropped to 18 degrees. It is believed that the most of the fruit is killed, especially pears and peaches.—Green Reynolds, son of Aaron Reynolds of Cow Creek, died last Friday with typhoid after being sick for over a month.—Paul Gabbard is sick with typhoid, but is improving.—H. Gabbard, Sr., had a tie getting, Monday.—Jas. R. Gabbard spent Saturday and Sunday on Longs Creek.—Isaac Gabbard and Bill Melatosch, of Cow Creek, preached to a large crowd of people at the J. R. Hall on Longs Creek, Sunday.—R. W. Minter had a fine hog die a few days ago.—Ellen Wilson of Cow Creek is spending a week with R. W. Minter and family.—Daniel Robinson is making preparations to build a kitchen.—J. R. Gabbard has a felon on his thumb, and has not been able to do much work for the last few days.—Corn is worth 60 to 75 cents a bushel here.—Colson Duff, the oldest citizen of Owsley Co., died, Thursday night, at the home of his son, Billy, on Wolf Creek. He was 97 years seven months and twenty-six days old. He was buried at the old Gilbert graveyard on the South Fork river, Saturday.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Mar. 17.—Miss Haugen is visiting homefolks at Beech Creek, Penn., this spring.—Chester Rice of this place and Miss Cora Robinson of Adella were married at the home of the bride last Friday.—W. H. Carmack, traveling man, spent this week with his family of this place.—Miss Hope Hubbard of Sider is visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. H. Clarkston, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baker announce the birth of their tenth child.—Miss Mattie Pariser visited Mrs. Dean Maggard, this week.—James Jewel, a popular young man of this place has gone to Oklahoma to locate for some time.—Mrs. Wm. Hubbard has been very sick for some time.—The Misses Virginia

long and happy life.—Eather, the little son of Willie McCreary, died March 2nd. The doctor supposed that the eating of raw corn was the cause of his death.—There is very much excitement over the measles in this community.—A protracted meeting was held here last week conducted by the Rev. Bail and Mr. Langdon.—Miss Maggie Hurley, of Big Sixton, visited Alice Hurley, Tuesday.—Lewis Ferguson will leave next week for Texas, where he expects to live in the future.—Dave Hurley had a working the 9th. Eighteen hands were present and he got 170 panels of fence put up.—Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Moore visited the latter's aunt, Louisa Ferguson, last Saturday.—Miss Minnie Matthews of Maulden visited her cousin, Julia Ferguson, last week.—W. T. Browning died at his home, the 12th, after a long illness at the age of 61. He had suffered many years with cancer of the nose but had always borne his suffering well. He remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground near here.—A wife and six children are left to mourn his loss. The bereaved family have our heartfelt sympathy.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Mar. 18.—The Rev. Lunsford preached here the second Saturday and Sunday in this month.—Silas Powell and Mrs. Bee Isaacs were married the 9th of this month at the home of the bride. They have moved to Red Lick to make their home.—Dr. Leonard Harrison of Jackson County died the 13th of this month of lung trouble. He belonged to the Odd Fellow Lodge and to the Masons. The doctor was a single man but will be missed by many friends in this community.—Price Reeves of Station Camp and Miss Florence Coyle were married the 16th of this month. They will go to Station Camp to make their home.—Mrs. Vernie Collins who has been visiting friends and relatives at Drip Rock returned home today.—Silas Powell has built a new house on H. G. Hicknell's place, across the creek.—Mrs. Mollie Hicknell and family visited Mrs. Bula Hicknell one day last week.

MADISON COUNTY

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Mar. 20.—The weather has been very favorable in this section for the farmers to begin their spring crops.—Hilly Powell is improving very slowly.—D. C. Pullins and wife of Berea visited Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Davis, Sunday.—Walter Vinns has moved into the house recently vacated by John Jones.—I wish to correct the mistake of the marriage of Mr. Jason VanWinkle and Miss Etta Dougherty. It was false news that reached here.—Pm Powell and family of Berea passed thru enroute to Jackson County, Sunday.—The Misses Minnie and Kate Lake of Harla passed thru for Big Hill, Saturday.—Hendley Lake, the picture agent, has retired from his business until July. Then the firm will be known as Lake and Eversole.—Sunday school here is progressing nicely. Everybody come out and take part.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Mar. 17.—James Murray is in City County buying cattle.—The Misses Verna Parks, Mabel Flanery and Fairy Settle spent Monday night with Miss Susan Yates.—Mrs. L. C. Powell and children of Big Hill spent last week with J. C. Powell and family.—Miss Nannie Goiden is very sick.—Miss Eva Lewis entertained a number of friends at her home, Friday night, in honor of St. Patrick's Day.—Miss Beadie Powell spent Wednesday night with Verna Parks.—Miss Martha Maupin was called from Philadelphia, Pa., where she is training to be a nurse, on account of the illness of her sister, Kathryn, who has pneumonia.—The Misses Jessie and Lydia Young were in Berea, Tuesday, on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Davis Monday spent Saturday night and Sunday with the inter'n parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson.—Miss Gusie Rucker will return home, Friday, after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Whit Green, of Lexington.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin are very sick.—Mrs. John Powell and daughter, Suda, were in Richmond, Friday, on business.

LAUREL COUNTY

BONHAM

Bonham, Mar. 18.—Squire Smith from Jackson County and Morris Chestnut from London were guests of E. Denham, Monday night.—The hardest rain and wind storm struck this vicinity, March 7, that has been known for several years. Very little damage, however, was done.—E. Denham sold his home farm to Marion Rush a few days ago and will move to the farm he owns near London in a few days.—Miss Lindia Johnson who has been sick so long is not improving in health.

PUBLIC SALE

We will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder on Saturday, Mar. 25, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises in Berea, Ky., The Berea Canning and Packing Co.'s plant consisting of a lot of land fronting 140 feet and running back same width 200 feet situated on the L. & N. side track in Berea, Ky., near the Depot. Said lot has upon it a first class factory building with ample warehouse attached and is equipped with new and modern machinery for canning tomatoes, berries and all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

This lot has upon it a fine cistern furnishing plenty of water the year round for all necessary purposes to run the factory, etc.

The above property will first be offered for sale separately, the machinery first and then the lot of land and then as a whole and whichever way the best price is offered will be accepted.

Persons wishing to see or purchase the above property before date of sale should call upon the undersigned. Terms will be liberal and to suit purchaser.

J. Burdette,

J. W. Fowler,

E. T. Fish,

W. L. Harrison,

M. B. Ramsey,

Committee.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

Edith Bronaugh, etc., Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hazel Hagin, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the February Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned, Master Commissioner of said Court, will on Saturday, April 1, 1911, on the premises at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder a certain parcel of land in the town of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Fronting Boone Street in Berea 293 feet, more or less, on the West Side of said street, and running back in parallel lines 283 feet; thence a straight line in rear parallel to front line of Boone Street, said property joins the lot of A. H. Williams on the North and the lot of I. C. Baker on the South. Said property will be offered for sale first in four lots each fronting Boone Street 73 1/4 feet and running back in parallel lines 283 feet to the rear. It will then be offered as a whole and sold so as to be offered the most money.



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TERMS:—Said land will be sold on a credit of six months time. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with approved security payable to the Commissioner, bearing 6 percent interest from date of sale until paid, to have the force and effect of a judgment with a lien retained upon the land until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice,

Master Commissioner, M. C. C.

A BIG BARGAIN

Is a farm containing 89 1/2 acres situated on Copper Creek Pike six miles west of Berea, 4 1/2 miles east of Paint Lick, Garrard County, Kentucky. This farm is almost entirely level, is good land and has on it a good six room house and out buildings, a new tobacco barn costing \$450, a splendid orchard, fine drilled well in yard and fountain of stock water just in the right place.

This is a great bargain and can be had for only \$45 per acre, half down and balance in payments. Address J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky., or Robert Boin, Paint Lick, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2.

Possession given at once if bought.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE

I also have a very valuable town property in Central Berea on south side of Chestnut St., opposite National Bank building. This lot is 127 feet front extending back 175 feet and has on it a good six room, two story framed house, excellent garden and barn. Also a good new framed store building with living apartments above. Store room 25x60 ft. All in good condition and a fine location for any one wanting a splendid business location in the beautiful and educational town of Berea, Ky. Would sell this property as a whole or separately, together with all my property in Berea, which is for sale. For further information address, J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

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